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VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1871. NO. 267.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Meeting in Hyde Park to Protest Against the Allowance to Prince Arthur a Fizzle—The Persian Minister Denies the Reports of the Famine, Plague and Cholera in that Country—The Municipal Elections in Paris—Visit of the Prince of Wales and Party to Ireland—Death of Rev. H. S. Manzel—Riotous Meeting at Trafalgar Square—Late South American Items—Both Houses of Parliament Pass the Bill Granting the Prince Arthur Allowance—Favre's Resignation Accepted—Dr. Wallman Excommunicated—Strike of Masons in Berlin, &c., &c.

The Popular Protest Against the Allowance to Prince Arthur a Feeble Affair—The Persian Minister Denies that His Country is Ravaged by Famine, Cholera and Plague.

LONDON, July 31.—In addition to the meeting in Hyde Park yesterday to protest against the granting by Parliament of an annuity to Prince Arthur, a similar assemblage has been convoked for to-night in Trafalgar Square. It has been prohibited by the authorities, but Ogden, who leads the movement, persists in his determination to hold and address the meeting.

The chief theme of conversation in all circles today, as well as of the editorials in the various journals, is the expected introduction in the House of Commons of a proposition to censure the government for abolishing the system of purchasing commissions by a royal warrant.

The meeting in Hyde Park, on yesterday, for the purpose of agitating the subject, and to organize an opposition against the proposed allowance to Prince Arthur, turned out to be a ridiculous fizzle. Not more than a thousand persons were present in one group, which was addressed by Mr. Ogden; but his remarks attracted but little attention. There was no excitement beyond that occasioned by the chating of a few questionable individuals.

The Persian Minister denies explicitly the reports which have been received recently of the ravages committed by the famine, plague and cholera in Persia. He says there is undoubtedly a lamentable scarcity of food among the lower classes, but that they are fed at the expense of the government in centers, because there is in them alone sufficient room to accommodate the great crowd of people who appeal to the authorities for sustenance. Order is preserved in the cemeteries by the police, and from this fact has arisen the story that force has to be employed for the prevention of the disinterment of the dead for use as food. The Minister expressed the opinion that all the horrible statements emanating from his country are the work of commercial agents.

Little Interest Evinced in the Municipal Elections in Paris.

PARIS, July 31.—The fact that but a few ballots were cast at the municipal election, and that great masses of voters abstained from the exercise of the franchise, is generally attributed to the continuance of the state of siege and the fear of a collision between a baleful influence in all classes of society.

The immense porcelain factories at Sevres, work in which has been entirely suspended since the commencement of the siege of Paris by the Germans, are to be at once re-established.

Visit of the Royal Party to Dublin—Death of Rev. H. L. Manzel—The House of Lords Vote the Allowance for Prince Arthur—The Speeches at the Lord Mayor's Banquet Denounced.

LONDON, July 31.—Dispatches from Dublin report that great enthusiasm is manifested over the expected visit of the Prince of Wales to Ireland. The Prince is already *en route*, according to the programme, with the Duke of Cambridge, and nobility and officers of the army. The Royal party will arrive at Dublin to-night. The review of troops by the Prince in Phœnix Park on Friday promises to be a grand sight, and the ball of the Lord Mayor is expected to surpass in brilliancy anything of the kind which has yet been given in Ireland.

Rev. Henry Longueville Manzel, D. D., Dean of St. Paul's Church, died this morning in fifty-first year.

Thirty of the Newcastle strikers have gone to the United States.

Advices from Rio Janeiro to July 3d have been received by mail steamer at Lisbon. The news is unimportant. The Minister to Portugal is reported dead. Fighting continues in Uruguay between the two parties known as Blancos and Colorados.

In the House of Lords to-day, Earl Granville, in moving favorable answer to the royal message on behalf of Prince Arthur, said the grant demanded merely fulfilled the contract made at the beginning of the queen's reign, by the Duke of Wellington, Viceroy of the Prince, whose visit to Canada had secured the affection of the colonists. The Duke of Richmond hostilely opposed the grant, and the House carried without a division. The Duke of Richmond then moved a vote of censure upon the Queen's message abolishing the purchase system in the army as an unworthy ministerial resort. He denounced the ministerial and royal speeches made at the banquet at the Mansion House on September 9th in relation to the treaty of Washington, and claimed that the royal prerogative was much strained in the ratification of that instrument without the assent of Parliament. Earl Granville spoke in defense of the message as responding simply to the previous action of the House of Commons.

In the Commons Mr. Gladstone stated that unless the bill relative to electoral returns which was on October session of Parliament was imminent. Peter Alfred, member for Leicester, denounced the making of an appropriation for Prince Arthur, and said he had better serve the country than be its pensioner.

The Marquis of Salisbury thought the Lords bound to resent this great outrage, for unrebuked it would remain a standing menace to the authority of the House. The Duke of Argyle severely reprobated the suggestion of the Marquis of Salisbury, stigmatizing it as narrowly and bitterly partisan. Lord Romilly contended that such an exercise of the royal prerogative was unprecedented. Lord Penzance defended the action of the Government, and argued to show that the interposition of the Crown in this case was entirely constitutional. Earl Derby strongly advocated the motion to censure, and Earl Russell said he should vote for it, declaring the Government had incurred serious responsibility.

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A new well on the William McCray farm, owned by Richie Mitchell, commenced pumping on Saturday, and is producing at the rate of about twenty barrels per day.

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The Reno Company are now getting a daily oil product of four thousand barrels, and are sinking a new well. During the present month, C. H. Coiver is reported to have paid forty-five thousand dollars in dividends as a dividend to creditors who accepted Reno stock.

"BUT," said Mr. Wegg, "as the song says, subject to your correction"—

When the heart of a man is depressed with care, if he but quaff Pier, Dunnals & Co.'s Cream Ale the mind is dispelled; it raises his spirits sweetly, sir, sweetly, like the notes of a fiddle.

OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.

CRIME.

Shooting Affray—One Man Killed and the Other Mortally Wounded.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—This morning evening last two teamsters named William E. Epply and George Huddleson, working for Captain Whybark, an extensive saw mill owner, at Soundes, Wayne county, Missouri, got into a difficulty about an ox that had broken into a cornfield belonging to Epply, when both drew revolvers and began firing. Huddleson received two shots in the left leg, fracturing the bone in two places, and Epply was shot dead. Huddleson's wounds are thought to be fatal.

Bold Robbery in Medina County, O.

CLEVELAD, July 31.—A bold robbery was committed on Saturday at the house of Luther P. Gay, about six miles from Medina, Ohio. Mr. Gay was at home alone: the rest of the family were attending a picnic. When in the yard, about noon, he was addressed by two strangers, one who had a coffee-colored beard, the other smooth, pointed a revolver at Mr. Gay's head, and the other said, "I arrest you in the name of the United States as a counterfeiter," and at the same time pulled up his sleeve and showed a star. The robbers then took him to the house blindfolded and tied him to a bed, informing the lady he was safe. Being unable to find them they blew the safe open with powder and robbed it of $5,000 in United States bonds and several thousand dollars in bills. They succeeded in making their escape.

"Shoving the Queer."

MEMPHIS, July 31.—R. Jones, a prominent citizen of Trenton, Tenn., and prior to the war President of the branch of the State Bank at that place, was arrested here last evening on a charge of passing counterfeit money. The amount on him was about $1,200 in counterfeit United States Treasury notes were found. Owing to the high social position enjoyed by McGee, his arrest has caused considerable sensation.

A Young Lady Beaten Almost to Death by a Man Whose Hand She Refuses.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 31.—A terrible tragedy took place yesterday at Loudon, Shelby county. Henry Ellington, for some time an unsuccessful suitor of Miss Lizzie Smith, on Sunday made a final proposal for her hand, and being rejected, yesterday while her parents were at church, attacked her, throwing her on the ground and stamping upon her. He then took a brick and beat her head and face in a shocking manner, severing one ear and breaking her jaw. He then fled to the woods, leaving her for dead. An alarm was raised and he was pursued and caught by the neighbors. He is now in jail. The girl is still alive this morning, but her recovery is impossible. Ellington expresses himself as only sorry that he did not make sure work of his victim. It is feared he will be lynched.

Light Punishment.

Twenty-five gold guarders were this morning fined $210 in the City Court.

Escape of an Aged Criminal.

MEMPHIS, July 31.—R. B. Cooke, arrested yesterday for passing counterfeit United States Treasury notes, was taken before United States Commissioner Channing Smith to-day, and in default of $10,000 bail was committed to jail. About seven o'clock this evening he managed to scale the wall and escaped. As he was sixty-six years of age, it is a mystery how he accomplished the feat.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Captain David H. Todd, formerly of Lexington, Kentucky, and brother of Mrs. Lincoln, died at Huntsville, Alabama, Sunday night, of consumption.

Mr. Steiner, the aeronaut, is about to make some experimental trips for the purpose of testing the feasibility of air navigation from the Pacific to the Atlantic. He will ascend from Omaha, from Denver, from Salt Lake City, probably from Ogden, and finally, if these prove successful, from San Francisco. He expects to find at 10,000 feet elevation, or thereabouts, a regularly westerly currant, which will bear him straight from Omaha to Ogden, to a point on the Atlantic, between Richmond and Boston. Mr. Steiner is the balloonist who had practical charge of the army ballooning, under McClellan, and has made over 300 voyages—always, of late, without casualties.

A special from Paducah, Ky., says all the stock in the Paducah and Illinois Bridge Company over the Ohio, at that place, was subscribed yesterday.

A Little Rock, Ark., dispatch says: A very heavy rain fell on Sunday afternoon, overflowing the banks of the Town Branch, and doing considerable damage to property. The stores of William Field, Herne & Morrison, J. W. Reidelman & Co., T. L. Alden & Co., Wolf & Bro., in Robinson's row, were all entered by the water and goods damaged to the amount of $5,000. The water also got into the boarding house of Mrs. Ware, and her furniture and carpeting were all injured, and several articles of value swept away. A gas main across the branch was broken last night. An employee of the gas company, with a boat, was engaged in trying to connect the pipe again, and when the light came in contact with the escaping gas he caused an explosion, and the severe burning of the man.

CHINESE OPIUM SMOKERS.

A San Francisco Den.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* speaks thus of an opium den in that city: It is rented by the proprietor to a Chinaman named Ah Fook for $500 per month, who again sublets various parts. We entered several of the apartments and a stranger sight cannot be imagined. The first we visited was about ten feet in height, sixteen feet in length and twelve feet in breadth; the only light or ventilation of any kind was by the door, and it was so dark that a stranger had to be lighted to enable us to inspect it. This was a lodging house, Heaven save the mark! and kept by a man named Ah Wa, who for ten cents a night accommodates his countrymen with lodging; and in this place every night nineteen men sleep. The beds, if they may be so termed, are nothing but a series of shelves with a straw mat on each, and here, night after night, these poor wretches pass away their time smoking opium and steeping of its pernicious effects, as the proprietor for five cents extra supplies the pipe, and in support of which species the chief part of the time of the inhabitants of McEvoy's building, when not engaged in their ordinary occupation of thieving, &c. Wood, the informed us that there was not one man who frequented this place who was not a thief. We watched the operation of preparing and smoking a pipe of opium. The smoker is brought to him a tray on which is a light, a pipe and a small piece of wire, and a jar of pure opium; the wire is dipped into the opium, then applied to the candle and cooked until the perfume arising therefrom suits the smoker's fancy, when carefully it passes the stem of the pipe, the top of the bowl being covered, with the exception of a small hole in the center, and when the correct dram has been gained, by a delicate manipulation with the wire the opium is worked up into a ball about the size of a small pea, and forced through the hole in the lid of the pipe: the smoker then reclines, and placing the bowl of the pipe immediately over a lamp burning at the stem for a few seconds—the pipe is empty, and the performance repeated until the smoker becomes stupefied for the night. It is a doze to revel in the sensations arising from the narcotic. In no less than a hundred feet of a most exhilarating kind, and if only inhaled in small quantities it animates the spirits and gives energy to the intellectual powers, and is then followed by a state of quiet, pleasant langour until sleep succeeds; but it is only by increasing the dram that these effects are reproduced. The soporific effects are then of longer duration and the symptoms of debility are greater, gradually but surely leading to softening of the brain.

Gross Imposition.

No imposition is more to be condemned than that of "short weight." So common is this, that hardly an article of commerce is offered to the public which has the full weight represented. Such is not the case with Dooley's Yeast Powder, now universally used in this country. Each package contains with scrupulous exactness the full quantity or weight labeled upon it, and will produce better and greater results than any other baking powder in the market. Try it and satisfy yourself of the truth of this assertion. For sale by grocers. THIS.

The Bellefontaine *Press* says: Ninety-nine years ago Robert Edwards, great-grandfather of our fellow citizen, Mr. John Edwards, leased to King George of England, a large tract of land in that country for a period of ninety-nine years. The lease has just expired, and Mr. Edwards and several other heirs have received information that the property is theirs. It is now worth $20,000,000.

MRS. SWISSHELM'S HORTICULTURAL TOUR.

She has Something More to Say About Indiana and Its People—A Reminiscence of Dr. Robert Mitchell—She Visits Saltsburgh—Inveighs Against Throwing Hydrophobic Canines and Other Carrion Into Running Streams—A Buried Dog Worth Two Dogs on the Surface—She Plants a Tree in Good Ground.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ZONONIA, INDIANA COUNTY, PA., July 29, 1871.

Time, tide and the mail man wait for no one, and so the little man who carries the United States mail on a large horse, down the mountain, twice a week, came along e'er I had finished Indiana in my last; or rather I strayed off from the goodly old borough into the woods, and did not get back until mail time, but will be remedied to-day, and in the meantime no blame attaches to the editress of the Commercial. On one slab are the bodies of a woman and two children; on another slab those of a woman and child, and on another that of a woman. There are five bodies of men. Most of the bodies present a frightful appearance; for, in addition to the fact that they are swollen and the features distorted by the water, they have in most cases been terribly scalded. Since the fire I have spoke in my writings of the curiosity of the Prince, whose visit to Canada had secured the affection of the colonists. The Duke of Richmond hostilely opposed the grant, and the House carried without a division. The Duke of Richmond then moved a vote of censure upon the Queen's message abolishing the purchase system in the army as an unworthy ministerial resort. He denounced the ministerial and royal speeches made at the banquet at the Mansion House on September 9th in relation to the treaty of Washington, and claimed that the royal prerogative was much strained in the ratification of that instrument without the assent of Parliament. Earl Granville spoke in defense of the message as responding simply to the previous action of the House of Commons.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

CHARGES OF FRAUD MADE

Against the Legislature of the District—A Big Bill for Fitting Up Quarters for the New Government—The Boiler Explosion to be Thoroughly Investigated—Adjournment of the Ku-Klux Committee, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1871.

Fraud Unearthed.

An imitation of the New York fight in Tammany began here to-day. The *Patriot* charges in a direct manner and with much detail that the Chairman of the Committee of Accounts of the Legislature obtained a contract for fitting up quarters for the new government, and in painting, papering, carpeting and furnishing, managed to run the bills up to over one hundred thousand dollars. The *Star* this evening claims that the bill will not exceed twenty-five thousand, and says the items of accounts is fairly joined. The last account, however, does not include furniture.

The Explosion to be Investigated.

Secretary Boutwell has ordered the Supervising Inspector of Steamboats to meet in New York and make a full investigation into the causes of the recent explosion on the ferry boat.

The Ku-Klux Committee

Adjourned to-day to assemble with the full committee in September, leaving Pool, Buckley and Beck to finish the examination of witnesses already summoned. Beck is to examine the finances of the southern States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1871.

THE NEW YORK EXPLOSION TO BE INVESTIGATED.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called on the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats for a thorough investigation into the causes of the explosion of the boiler of the ferryboat Westfield in New York on Sunday afternoon, together with a detailed account of her inspection. The Board of Supervisors are instructed to make a rigid inquiry into every fact connected with the accident, and report as soon as the investigation is concluded whether her last inspection was such as is required of inspectors under the law.

THE INDIANS.

A letter from Agent Darrington, dated Cheyenne, Arapahoe Agency, July 15, says: "The Indians are all quiet. I know of no depredations committed this season yet. The Kiowas have been earnestly endeavoring for a few days past to get up a general war. I have some hopes that the most tempting efforts will be passed, but the present is no time, in my opinion, to slack our diligence."

THE INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS

To-day are $662,856 64. The total receipts for July were $14,246,007 09.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Christian Voreas as Consul of Norway and Sweden at New York.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has made the following appointments: Wash. Giddings, of Michigan, Governor of New Mexico; Robert Bell, of New Mexico, Collector of Revenue for the Collection District of New Mexico.

CONTRACT FOR GRANITE.

The Secretary of State has awarded the contract for granite for the extension of the treasury cellar and basement stories and walls of the court yards, facing and coping of the area walls of the State Department building to the Bodwell Granite Company of Rockland, Maine. This company has a monopoly of everything that lives, will surely call to account him who wantonly and wickedly maligns one of the best stores He has provided. What have our preachers been about that the conscience of earnest, Christian people are so dead as to permit such an outrage to one another, and to the lower animals? Beside the wickedness of infinitely more than half the rum we drink, there is the wanton waste of such disposition of refuse matter! There is the robbery of the ground which is entitled to a return of the wealth loaned to form an animal structure. "Earth to earth and ashes to ashes" is the solemn, painful injunction at the burial for man; it is giving back to the ground that which was taken from it. Our skilful agriculturalists send to Europe for the ample fields of guano, for the phosphorates taken from the ground to make bones, while those miles from Medina, Ohio, are full of nuisances. People, in killing a dog, should remember that a dog under the ground is a field or orchard, in the north more than the south, and that to bury and dispose of him accordingly, and stringent laws should enforce the burial of the beast, instead of at the expense, and for the benefit, of the owner or the public.

Well, the rainfall thus, as the agent of the people of Saltsburgh, who, it appears, simply did as others do; but it was there my attention was called to this general and cruel mode of disposing of the dead which might be met and cured.

I secured the services of a very intelligent looking and deeply interested audience, that, I was assured, would have been larger had the house been so. It was the Baptist Church, and the pastor, one of the leading citizens were present, and from the hearty responses and close attention, I know that that tree is well situated, and will bring its share of the "apples of discord," with which I hope once more to see every family in the land filled, and all the other States supplied before I go to give account of the deeds done in the body.

The educational interests of the youngsters carefully attended to in Saltsburg; and their churches prospering, so that there is a good deal of the edification of the ideas which shall prevail in the millenium, and it is labor well spent to put a plant or seed in there among the beautiful hills, valleys and streams of our most beautiful State.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

ANOTHER CHICAGO SCHEME.

The Pure Water Harbor to be Extended—Proposed Opening of Calumet River to Navigation.

The most that has been accomplished by the lowering of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, bringing it on a level with the Chicago river, has been to give Chicago a harbor of pure water, the effect of which can only be to increase the difficulty and cost, inch of space upon the river front is now occupied, and sites for factories, mills, lumber yards and warehouses are not to be obtained at any price, so that millions of dollars of capital are kept unused because of the absolute impossibility of securing convenient sites for the enterprises sought to be established. To meet this difficulty another gigantic scheme has been set on foot.

The Calumet river empties into Lake Michigan at the extreme southwest angle of the lake. Its mouth is distant from the mouth of the Chicago river exactly eleven miles in a straight line across water. Unlike the Chicago river the Calumet is a living stream, draining a wide extent of territory in Northern Indiana. The lake here, however, has many of the peculiarities of the Chicago river, the country for several miles back from the lake is low, and the river on a level with the lake. The mouth of the river has been recently opened by General Government, an appropriation of $100,000 having been made for that purpose. This appropriation has been less than half expended, and the mouth already reduced is an entrance 200 feet wide, carrying fifteen feet of water from the lake, the harbor being confined between substantial piers and breakwaters. A splendid light house marks this new harbor within the shoal water. The broad marsh, which is now being dredged and which, when finished, will furnish vessels with a channel 1,000 feet wide and twenty feet deep. From this roadstead the river in its natural state, is navigable for heavy draft vessels, being from 400 to 600 wide, and from 15 to 20 feet deep throughout. About three miles from the mouth a little branch of the Calumet river leads into the Calumet Lake, a small sheet of water, equal to a surface of three miles square and seventeen feet deep. It is proposed to the more tedious river approach to this lake it is proposed to cut a ship canal from the mouth of the Calumet River directly to the lake, entering on its northern border. The Company having the development of this new harbor in charge have been empowered to make this canal and other necessary improvements. This canal will consist of a straight line, a system of harbors, roadsteads, and navigable river, superior in every respect to the Chicago harbor, and furnishing in its natural state, ample and safe room for wharfage of between 25 and 40 miles in extent, which can be doubled by a proper system of slips and piers.

The land along this river, near its mouth, is generally low and wet, and is pronounced more practicable for business purposes or residences than was the case on the Chicago lowlands, twenty or thirty years six feet. Some of the land on the lower Calumet will require to be raised as much, while more of it is already high and dry. The first vessel to enter the river from the lake was a large propeller, which was brought last night. An employee of the gas company, with a boat, was engaged in trying to connect the pipe again, and when the light came in contact with the escaping gas he caused an explosion, and the severe burning of the man.

CHINESE OPIUM SMOKERS.

A San Francisco Den.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* speaks thus of an opium den in that city: It is rented by the proprietor to a Chinaman named Ah Fook for $500 per month, who again sublets various parts. We entered several of the apartments and a stranger sight cannot be imagined. The first we visited was about ten feet in height, sixteen feet in length and twelve feet in breadth; the only light or ventilation of any kind was by the door, and it was so dark that a stranger had to be lighted to enable us to inspect it. This was a lodging house, Heaven save the mark! and kept by a man named Ah Wa, who for ten cents a night accommodates his countrymen with lodging; and in this place every night nineteen men sleep. The beds, if they may be so termed, are nothing but a series of shelves with a straw mat on each, and here, night after night, these poor wretches pass away their time smoking opium and steeping of its pernicious effects, as the proprietor for five cents extra supplies the pipe, and in support of which species the chief part of the time of the inhabitants of McEvoy's building, when not engaged in their ordinary occupation of thieving, &c. Wood, the informed us that there was not one man who frequented this place who was not a thief. We watched the operation of preparing and smoking a pipe of opium. The smoker is brought to him a tray on which is a light, a pipe and a small piece of wire, and a jar of pure opium; the wire is dipped into the opium, then applied to the candle and cooked until the perfume arising therefrom suits the smoker's fancy, when carefully it passes the stem of the pipe, the top of the bowl being covered, with the exception of a small hole in the center, and when the correct dram has been gained, by a delicate manipulation with the wire the opium is worked up into a ball about the size of a small pea, and forced through the hole in the lid of the pipe: the smoker then reclines, and placing the bowl of the pipe immediately over a lamp burning at the stem for a few seconds—the pipe is empty, and the performance repeated until the smoker becomes stupefied for the night. It is a doze to revel in the sensations arising from the narcotic. In no less than a hundred feet of a most exhilarating kind, and if only inhaled in small quantities it animates the spirits and gives energy to the intellectual powers, and is then followed by a state of quiet, pleasant langour until sleep succeeds; but it is only by increasing the dram that these effects are reproduced. The soporific effects are then of longer duration and the symptoms of debility are greater, gradually but surely leading to softening of the brain.

Gross Imposition.

No imposition is more to be condemned than that of "short weight." So common is this, that hardly an article of commerce is offered to the public which has the full weight represented. Such is not the case with Dooley's Yeast Powder, now universally used in this country. Each package contains with scrupulous exactness the full quantity or weight labeled upon it, and will produce better and greater results than any other baking powder in the market. Try it and satisfy yourself of the truth of this assertion. For sale by grocers. THIS.

The Bellefontaine *Press* says: Ninety-nine years ago Robert Edwards, great-grandfather of our fellow citizen, Mr. John Edwards, leased to King George of England, a large tract of land in that country for a period of ninety-nine years. The lease has just expired, and Mr. Edwards and several other heirs have received information that the property is theirs. It is now worth $20,000,000.

FROM ANDOVER, O.

Turner, the Escaped Forger, Heard From—He Hides in a Barn and Watches the Detective Until He Departed—Officers in Close Pursuit.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ANDOVER, O., July 31, 1871.

Turner, the escaped convict, has been heard from. He came to this place on last Wednesday at five o'clock, P. M., and started south. He staid in Cherry Valley Township that night, and the next day and day evening was brought on horseback to Andover. He is supposed to have gone north. The detective is close upon him. He came to Andover, went to the barn while the detective was in the house, and Turner ran from him leave. It was represented to the detective that Turner had left that morning at seven o'clock.

M. S. J.

The Homestead of a Tarantula.

If I had the space I would give a first-rate notice to these curious insects, for they deserve it. A great, hairy, ugly-looking, poisonous spider is not a pleasant object to contemplate in the house, but when such a reptile exhibits the divine gift of architectural construction, and does it in such an unobtrusive, modest way, and yet with a perfection of skill and adaptation of which any intelligent human might be proud, I deem a word in their favor fair. The tarantula digs a hole in the ground; a sort of bandit's cave with hermetically-sealed trap-door, ingeniously and securely fastened on the inside. The interior, which is a single room, is about as large as an inch dwelling, which is a single room, is about as large as an inch dwelling, two or two and a half inches in length; it is perfectly cylindrical and smooth with a velvety coating resembling the inside of a chestnut-bur. The round door of a wrap, with perfect hinge, and shuts so exactly as to be waterright. On the inside of the door and on the hinge, through which the cocoon passes a string and by this device fastens the door securely on the inner side. When not in use the string is carried on the neck of the tarantula, ready to be adjusted at a moment's notice. Often the insect is killed and taken out of the bottom of its cell, possessing intact the curious fastening. The walls of the cell are cemented with a sort of gluten, like the coat of a snail, and when taken from the earth a sufficient thickness adheres to preserve the structure. These curious nests are in good demand, selling readily at $40 apiece.—*California Letter.*

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Opening of the Bird-Shooting Season—Crops—Trial of Implements at Owatonna.

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 31, 1871.

The winged shooting season commencing to-morrow, has filled the city with sporting men, canvased guns and ammunition.

The weather is hot, and the crops in fine order for harvesting.

The excitement on the contest for field machines at Owatonna is increasing. The tests will probably occupy all week.

W.

Titusville Petroleum Market.

TITUSVILLE, July 31.—The *Courier* reports the petroleum market as follows: Sales—

1,000 bbls upper road, spot..... $4 30
1,000 bbls upper road, spot..... 4 32½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot..... 4 35
5,000 bbls upper road, spot, S. O. next year.... 4 35
420 bbls Petroleum Centre, Marth's tank.... 4 75
200 bbls Petroleum Center, 45 gravity..... 4 75
250 bbls Pure Farm, 45 gravity..... 4 85
1,000 bbls lower road, S. O. 30 days..... 4 65
1,500 bbls Oil City, regular..... 4 90
1,000 bbls Siverly, 47 gravity..... 5 00

Another dull, dragging day, with bids very limited in number and

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES I. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE E. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

THE report that Mayor HALL had fled to Europe probably grew out of the fact that his family have sailed. The Mayor himself has not yet gone, though he probably wishes he were out of the country.

THE ordinance for the creation of a Water Commission to erect new water works upon plans already approved, was submitted to the Councils in joint session yesterday. A discussion was had, mainly on the motion to postpone until the next meeting, in order to give time for the printing of the ordinance, which motion prevailed.

THE appointment of Judge FRAZER, of Indiana, the American Commissioner at Geneva, under the new treaty, will probably take some persons by surprise. The gentleman was once Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and is presumed to be familiar with the class of questions with which he will have to deal, and the *Alabama* claims in particular. The report that R. H. DANA, the eminent jurist, had been selected was therefore unfounded.

THE Committee on Parks submitted a report to Councils yesterday, and resolutions were offered authorizing the Committee to negotiate for the purchase of from three to four hundred acres between the two branches of the Four Mile run, in the Twenty-second ward, no contract to be binding until approved by Councils and by a vote of the people. The report was laid over and ordered to be printed. It will be found in the proceedings of Councils.

THIS day has been for some time fixed upon as the termination of Commissioner PLEASANTON'S official life—that is, the gossips some time ago came to this conclusion, as they have at different times come to various other conclusions, which were not correct. They may have guessed better this time. Our guess that neither BOUTWELL nor PLEASANTON would leave in a hurry has stood the test about as well as any. They do say, however, that the Secretary is getting very mad, which rather pleases the Commissioner, who wants to know what his superior thinks of the Tenure-of-Office Law now.

MOST of cities have their TWEEDS, SWEENYS, CONNOLLYS, HALLS, etc., fashioned on a large or small scale, according to personal ability and the field of operations. That there is a wide-spread disposition to imitate these Tammany experts is not to be questioned, and it logically follows that in a great many places something of their practices is liable to exist. When the cholera breaks out in one city, other cities adopt sanitary measures. The rule would be a safe one applied to the thieving mania developed by the Tammany Ring. Other cities might with propriety adopt precautionary measures by taking steps to know precisely how their affairs do stand. Perhaps astonishment would not be confined to New York.

ENGLAND has millions of hungry mouths, and her colonies have generous store of life-giving loaves. How to bring the two into juxtaposition is the question—how to put England's unemployed labor on Canada's uncultivated acres, and thereby benefit both countries. We observe that an emigration bill is in course of preparation for introduction into the present Parliament, the leading features of which are that the uncommissioned government ships shall be formed into an emigration line; that all emigrants shall be conveyed free by railway to the port of embarkation; that every family or two single persons emigrating shall receive free sixty acres of land, with rations of flour and one hundred and fifty dollars in money, to maintain them until they raise their first crop; that rent-charge bonds to this amount be issued, to be paid in money or kind by the holders of sections at the end of three years, if not sooner redeemed; that interest on the bonds, at the rate of three per cent. for three years, be guaranteed by the government; one per cent. being paid by the government, one per cent. from the poor rate, and one per cent. from the unclaimed dividend money in Chancery. If such a bill should pass, and the scheme should be conducted on a broad and comprehensive basis, it would doubtless prove to be the cheapest and most effective plan of outdoor relief which the government of that overcrowded country could adopt.

THE Government of Russia has been defined as a despotism tempered by assassination. This definition, however, will now have to undergo modification and revision. The Emperor has just issued an ukase, by which the powers of the dreaded secret police, which, since the days of IVAN the Terrible, has been one of the most formidable instruments of despotism, are greatly restricted. Hitherto this branch of the police department has entered private houses, searched for papers, and arrested suspected persons at discretion, and has even banished people without trial into the Asiatic provinces of the Empire. By the new imperial edict all this is changed, and the organization made subject to the same regulations as the ordinary police; while the "Political Committee," under whose orders it acted, is altogether abolished. Hereafter, if the secret police should have any reason to suspect that a political offense has been committed, either by ax individual or a body of conspirators, information must be given to the regular tribunals, and their orders in the premises awaited before any steps are taken to arrest or punish the offenders; and no punishment is to be awarded except on the sentence, to be given after a fair public trial, of the proper judicial authorities. This important reform puts an end to an evil which has cost Russia many of her ablest and most devoted sons.

INTELLIGENT travelers in Canada, who speak from personal knowledge, state that murmurs of discontent with the present condition of affairs in the Dominion are heard on every side, and that a general feeling in favor of ultimate annexation exists among the most thoughtful and enterprising of the people. This wish does not appear to arise from any special friendship for the United States, but because it is believed that the step would greatly conduce to the benefit and advantage of Canada itself. One cause of the prevalent discontent is said to be dissatisfaction with those clauses of the treaty which relate to the fisheries. These are considered to be hostile to the interests of the provinces, and it is said that a strong effort will be made next winter to cause the rejection of the treaty on those grounds. Should it be rejected only one result can follow—that of independence; and after independence, say they, annexation will be sure to come. Another cause of the disquietude grows out of the relations between the Catholics and Protestants. In Quebec, Montreal and other cities large quantities of real estate are held by the Catholics in the shape of churches, schools, convents, seminaries, and the like, all of which property is exempt from taxation. This increases the taxation of the English portion of the inhabitants, and cripples enterprise in a corresponding degree. The French Canadians are also apathetic in matters of material progress, refusing to use improved machinery, and otherwise clinging to the slovenly habits of their ancestors. The business of Quebec has largely fallen off, while its population has decreased from 72,000 to 62,000 within the past ten years; and the people begin to see that new laws and new policies are needed to develop the resources of the country and make it prosperous. It is said that a movement for independence would even now be popular with an immense majority.

WHAT DOES HE MEAN?

BISMARCK having accomplished the unification of Germany, the question arises, what will he do with it? Judging from present appearances it looks greatly as if it were to be wielded in the interest of war, rather than of peace. For several days past our cable reports have teemed with allusions to the immense warlike preparations on foot in that country. All the frontier fortresses are being greatly improved, enlarged and strengthened, and every exertion made to place the coast in an impregnable condition. Vast activity exists in the navy, the number of ships of war being rapidly increased, while the utmost attention is paid to improving the capacity and efficiency alike of their officers and of their armaments. A high Prussian naval officer is reported a few day ago to have declared that there was not a midshipman in the Prussian navy who could not pilot his way into the English ports at night. Instead of reducing the army to a peace footing, BISMARCK is engaged in the erection of a standing army double the strength of those French forces which under LOUIS NAPOLEON were denounced as a standing menace to the peace of Europe. This army is to consist of 650,000 troops, thoroughly equipped, disciplined, and divided into the respective branches of the service; add to which forces the land reserves of 400,000 men, equally available—as their services during the French war fully show—for the performance of all the duties, whether offensive or defensive, which can possibly be required of soldiers, and we get over a million superbly trained and armed troops, inspired by the prestige of victories of the most marvelous kind, and strong in the faith that it is the manifest destiny of Prussia to absorb all the German speaking populations of Europe. Now the question is against what nation are these vast elements to be launched? The careful preparations in progress to make the coast and frontier defenses impregnable, would seem to indicate that the possibility of invasion by a foreign power had entered the mind of BISMARCK; while the comprehensive reorganization and fitting out of the navy indicates the expectation of a considerable struggle upon the seas. These tremendous preparations can have no possible reference to France, which lies prone under BISMARCK'S heel. It is equally certain that they do not relate to Russia, between which country and Germany the warmest *entente cordiale* exists. Neither are they now needed for home defense. The integrity of Prussia is not threatened. Austria remembers Sadowa, and will not voluntarily put her hand into the lion's mouth. England can have no motive for declaring war against Germany unless BISMARCK shall wantonly interfere with the guarantees into which she has entered. What, then, does he mean? It seems clear that these preparations are designed for offensive movements. Is the independence of Belgium to be attacked? Is Heligoland to be made the bone of contention? Or does BISMARCK look with a covetous eye upon the Germanic provinces of Austria, and propose to "absorb" his neighbor's vineyard. One thing appears almost certain—that these energetic and far reaching activities look to encroachments somewhere, and that as soon as his arrangements have been completed the Duke of Luxembourg will readily find a pretext for unleashing his dogs of war.

WE call upon Tammany to make good its threat of publishing the names of its Republican accessories in the guilt with which it stands charged, together with an itemized exhibit of the sums for which they are said to have sold themselves. Let us know who are the men that held their honor at a valuation, and appraised their consciences for what they are the standard buying rates of Tammany in the purchase of its instruments and tools. How much money did it take to make these men turn their backs upon dignity, decency and self-respect? Publish the roll, and give us all the facts, down to the minutest particulars of bargain and sale. We appeal to the Republicans of New York—to the honest and sincere men of both parties—not to permit this threatened exposure to go by default. If the discovery of the great crime of Tammany shall bring to light other enormities now hidden from the day, so much the better for the community in which they lurk, and for the country at large. Therefore we urge that the matter be followed up without stop or pause. The people are upon the right track, and the scent is hot before them. Follow the criminals, whoever they may be, to their lairs and fastnesses, and drag them forth to answer in the body for their offenses. For the crime of CONNOLLY and HALL, and of the confederates, is not against any one city, but against the whole country. The good name of that metropolis, and the dignity of its public offices, are the common property of every citizen throughout the length and breadth of the land; and whoever harms the one or touches the other assails and injures the honor of the nation. We do not judge the landscape by one unseemly spot, nor denounce the earth because Africa has its deserts; but we say that the time has come when we must quit hobby-mongering, destroy pretense and quackery, and enthrone conscience in their place. Whether as policy or principle, it is alike necessary that the people should at once confront their grave problems. If Republican government is not a school for training men in the arts of low dexterity and mean cunning—if public office is not a mere thief's crib in which to hide stolen provender from view—it is time we fully apprehended and made known the fact. Considering that we claim to be the greatest, best, most moral, patriotic and intelligent people in the world—that the vast experiment tried upon this continent has had such astounding results, and that the heart of the true American dilates with profound satisfaction when he contemplates his goodly heritage, it must be exceedingly flattering to that proud consciousness to reflect that, although the proofs of the guilt of HALL, CONNOLLY and their allies were of the most overwhelming kind, and although our newspapers had thrust these proofs into everybody's face, all that was done in the matter was to call them hard names—to gabble, and rage and sneer—but that of all the tens of thousands of wronged and indignant citizens, not one had the noble audacity to drag them into the felon's dock for trial, conviction and punishment. And now the question for the people of New York to decide is, whether they have pluck enough to behave themselves before the world and history in a manner which will disarm ridicule and contempt, and cause their grandchildren to be proud instead of ashamed of them.

AND now the Boston *Post*, after saying so many good things of General HANCOCK, turns a warm side to HENDRICKS for the Presidency. It is to be observed here that this gentleman, notwithstanding the opposition to him as the killer of PENDLETON in 1868, appears to have no mean change for the Democratic nomination. At the same time it is to be observed that things are shaping in the ranks of the Democracy favorably to the scheme of throwing overboard all the candidates whose names have become familiar to the public, and taking up some new man; in view of which tendency hope is being stirred in the hearts of not a few gentlemen; and we are told that among this class is General GEORGE W. CASS, of Pittsburgh. While the chances of this gentleman for the nomination cannot at this moment be said to be first rate, it can safely be said that stranger things have happened than that he should be selected to be the Democratic standard bearer in the next Presidential election. Perhaps the Boston *Post* will speak as kindly of him as it has spoken of HANCOCK and HENDRICKS.

At an interview on Saturday with a reporter of the New York *Times*, Mayor Hall stated that the account of the Controller for 1869 would be published by to-day or to-morrow at the farthest, and that the statement of expenditures for 1868 and 1870 would follow within ten days. Hereafter a monthly statement, similar to the ordinary bank statements, of the condition of the City and County Treasury, is to be made. No explanation is given of the reason why the publication of the Controller's report for 1869 is to precede that of the year 1868. It is said, however, that the figures and statements will be given in such a manner to convey little real information.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The not at all wonderful fact is stated that the *post mortem* examination of the double body, which recently died at Boston, revealed some remarkable curiosities, both in anatomy and physiology. A full description will shortly be given in a surgical journal.

An English writer has been engaged in estimating the amount of gold in the world in bulk. He says it could—melted into a lump—be contained in a cellar twenty-four feet square by sixteen feet in depth. Says, too, that all the boasted wealth taken from the gold mines of California and Australia could be melted and put into an iron safe nine feet high and nine feet square. A small lump indeed to cause as much labor and sacrifice as it has to obtain it.

Somebody has been devoting himself to the task of vindicating ministers' sons and deacons' daughters from the foul aspersion that they are particularly bad members of the community. Massachusetts and Connecticut furnished the field for his investigations, which resulted in establishing the fact that the 448 ministers' and deacons' families there were 2,101 children over fifteen years of age, 1,414 were hopefully pious, ninety-three were in the ministry or fitting for it, and only forty-three dissipated. And all the reforming children, with very few exceptions, were respectable and useful citizens.

MRS. MARY WILSON owns a farm of 150 acres near Reed's Corners, Ontario county, N. Y., and although seventy-two years of age, has gathered in all her grain without help. She was found by an interviewer pitching off a load of wheat and a day or two ago had been mowing. She swings a scythe and handles a pitchfork with the ease of a man in his prime. This, as the village paper says, is a truly remarkable case.

A Peoria, Illinois, paper says the man Mears, who was lynched for the murder of his child, is credited with two other murders. While working at his trade (blacksmith,) a boy whom he had taken to raise, mysteriously disappeared, and Mears gave out that he ran away. Another was that of a German, who worked for him over a year, and to whom he owed a sum of money. His little daughter states that he killed this man with an axe, and she can tell where he was buried. Investigations are now in progress, and its possible still further crimes may be unearthed against him.

A novel suggestion, proceeding from some humanitarian, is to stretch galvanized iron wires across Niagara Falls, suspended about a foot above the water, for the convenience of persons on their way over the cataract. The author thinks that reluctant tourists on that route would be able to grasp the wires and tow themselves ashore.

The applications for compensation of Prussians expelled from France amount to about 16,000. In all Germany there will be 50,000 or 60,000. The other governments having allowed a later time for application, no definite decision with regard to compensation can be come to before the beginning of August. The amount demanded is estimated at twenty millions, of which only one-tenth can be paid. Great dissatisfaction is felt with the application for help in England, and out of the money already ready faithfully proclaimed the danger to the party, I am hopefull that they will not prevail with those in power so to make the administration and the party advance, as it has ever done in the past, to meet the patriotic demands of the nation. Of course I do not be done if San Domingo jobbers, and office-holders, and office-seekers, and contractors, and ring leaders control the policy of the next Republican National Convention; but I think that the extreme and patent peril of the party will so awaken all classes of Republicans, as the convention draws near, that there will compel differences to lay by for a while. With such trusted leaders as Sumner, Wilson, Patterson, Fenton, Trumbull, Logan, Schurz, Blaine, Curtin, Geary, Kelley, and others, whose voices, as they will, the Republican party may, and I trust will, be saved from defeat, and, what is still worse than defeat—dishonor.

Destruction of Watering Places.

The watering places complain of slack patronage this year. All kinds of reasons are assigned for the fact, so melancholy to hotel keepers. Business at the commercial centers is dull. The war over, people go to Europe instead of Saratoga, Newport and Long Branch. The weather has been cool for the season. Such are the explanations offered by correspondents. In each of these there is some force. Trade has not been very active in the cities, and few persons have much money to throw away in the hotel corridors of Fifth avenue, of Broadway, etc. The tide of travel to Europe has been strong, but not stronger than in other years, when the landlords at the springs and on the beaches hived enormous profits. But while these several reasons of the scanty patronage of watering places are not devoid of weight, says the *Journal of Commerce*, the real trouble is that the American people are becoming sick of those resorts. They are tired of much that is there, some of a questionable grade, a good deal of sordidness and show, vulgarity, large, uncomfortable hotels kept at high prices, and numerous other peculiarities from which the city is free. Therefore they stay in town, like wise people as they are, and the watering place hotel keepers lose money.

The First Paper Mill.

The *American Newspaper Reporter* says: The first paper mill in America was directed by William Rittinghuysen, who emigrated from Holland in the year 1690, and in the same year, in company with William Bradford, a well known printer, established a mill in Roxborough, near Philadelphia. This mill was situated on a stream which empties into the Schuylkill, and which was called "Paper Mill Run," a name which it bears to this day. The paper was made from linen rags, and most of it was used by the publishers of books and other printings. In a few years afterward Bradford leased his part of the mill to W. and N. Rittenhouse for a term of ten years upon the following terms: That they should pay the full quantity of seven ream of printing paper, two ream of writing and two of fine paper, yearly." It was not until 1710 that the second paper mill was erected in America, and German, Swiss and Dutch emigrants, was then the locality in It was started by Wm. De Wees, a brother-in-law of the Rittenhouses, and it is recorded that the first sheet of it was made on the 24th of December of that year. Anne deemed the article of sufficient importance to tax.

School Book Making Alliance.

It is stated that the school book manufacturers have entered into a league, "protective and defensive," in regard to the sale of school-books. The head of competition a few years ago was very fierce, and each house had its National Agents, who went as thirty traveling agents, at an enormous expense. For about a year ending last spring, there was by mutual consent a truce to this business. Early this summer an agreement was signed by the best seven this principal great school book firms East and West to resume the fierce struggle, but in future to limit the number of such agents to ten to each firm. Another stipulation in the contract is, that against outside competition the above combination shall be fully consolidated forces. This combination embraces in the immense publishing houses of Harper and Appleton's in the Union, and is backed by millions of capital.

A Terrible Country.

Near the confines of Fresno, Tulare and Inyo counties, in the vicinity of the head waters of Kern river, there exists a remarkable piece of country. The Indians say it is the abiding place of the Evil Spirit. The country is rugged and rocky—mountains, with deep valleys and precipitous cliffs. Snakes and reptiles of every description abound in uhhold numbers, and, taken in all, it is a wild and most disturbing region. Added to all this, a curious phenomenon exists. The ground trembles and quakes almost continuously, and the abundant rocks grind and grit together as if being ground to some terrible influence. Frequently, deep discharges are heard, muffled and dull, like the distant sound of heavy artillery. At night the sounds seem to be more abundant than in the day time. No Indian can be induced to remain in the vicinity, he being filled with superstitious horror. No theory is advanced by any one to account for the strange phenomena mentioned.

SENATOR SUMNER has unwittingly been fiearly the cause of a duel between two Haytien legislators. It will be remembered that the Senate and Chamber of Deputies of the black republic recently ordered two full length portraits of the Massachusetts Senator to be hung in their respective halls in honor of his efforts to secure and maintain the independence of the nation. All went on harmoniously until the Chamber of Deputies came to decide who should be honored with their portrait should be hung. It was proposed to place the picture next to that of Dessalines, but no sooner was the proposition confirmed one member whose grandfather had been murdered by that tyrannical butcher, and another had been violently opposed the proposition. His remarks drew forth an angry reply from a colleague. Insults on both sides followed, and a challenge for a duel was the result. At this point, however, mutual friends interfered and prevented the duel, and it is to be hoped that some place for the portrait will now be selected which will be satisfactory to all parties.

Science Advances.

As soon as an article purporting to be of utility has been tested, and its merits indorsed by public opinion, unprincipled parties endeavor to replenish their depleted purses by counterfeiting and substituting a spurious for the genuine article. Some time since mercury, in the disguise of pills, poisoned, &c., was given for all diseases of the stomach and liver, while quinine was freely administered for the chills. At length Hostetter's Stomach Bitters made its advent, and an entire new system of healing was inaugurated. The beneficial effects of this valuable preparation were at once acknowledged, and mineral poisons suffered to sink into that obscurity to which an enlightened age has consigned them. There have been many spurious Bitters palmed upon the community, which, after trial, have been found perfectly worthless, while Hostetter's has proved a blessing to thousands, who owe to it their restoration to health.

For many years we have watched the steady progress of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in public estimation, and its beneficent effects as a cure for all complaints arising from the stomach of a morbid nature, and we are free to say that it can be relied upon as a certain relief and remedy. Its proprietors have spared no expense in procuring for it a careful study and sifting, and are now reaping the reward claimed by this valuable specific, and which they so richly merit. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it therefore demands the attention of the afflicted.

CROCERIES, &c.

TEAS,
STANDARD GROCERIES.
The Trade is cordially invited to inspect the large and carefully selected Stock of
STANDARD GOODS,
Now in Store at
Warehouse No. 112 Second Avenue.
Both City and Country Dealers are respectfully urged to send, by Mail or otherwise, for
SAMPLES OF TEAS,
Which may be carefully drawn and comparison made with those from other houses, either at home or abroad.
SAMUEL H. BAIRD,
Wholesale Grocer and Jobber in Teas,
No. 112 SECOND AVENUE.

WORKMAN & DAVIS,
No. 79 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Fine Carriages, Buggies, &c.
NEWEST STYLES OF WORK CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER. All work warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.
REPAIRING Neatly and Promptly Executed.
Factory, 42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver Street.
Sole Agents for the New Haven make of the
Sarven Patent Wheels.

DRY GOODS.

JUST OPENED,
A FINE ASSORTMENT
Black Hernanis,
BLACK
Llama Lace Points
BLACK LLAMA LACE
SACQUES AND JACKETS,
WITH FLOWING SLEEVES.
BUFF, BROWN, DRAB AND GREY
LINEN,
FOR SUITINGS.
James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.
Fans, Fans, Fans.

The Horse Longfellow and His Owner.

A correspondent has been interviewing Longfellow and his owner, and joins in the popular chorus of admiration for the beautiful quadruped. He is quiet and even-tempered as a plough horse, but is taken as much care of as a petted child. Nine men are in attendance upon him, and he is not left alone for a minute. The night watchman at his stable are armed, and there is a general lying-awake-o-nights for fear that some body will poison or maim him. No visitor is allowed to touch him, and his food is examined as carefully as a Roman Emperor's. The owner of the horse is quite as great a curiosity as the animal himself. Mr. Harper sleeps in the stable and never leaves the grounds day or night. He oversees personally the feeding of his horse. He is a small sized, muscular looking man, and calls himself sixty-seven, but looks ten years older. He wears the poorest kind of Kentucky clothes, ill-fitting and dirty. Eight thousand acres of blue grass belong to him, and this fact, together with the acknowledgment of Longfellow—$8,000 so far—will render a sale of the gifted animal quite impossible.

Decline of Watering Places.

The watering places complain of slack patronage this year. All kinds of reasons are assigned for the fact, so melancholy to hotel keepers. Business at the commercial centers is dull. The war over, people go to Europe instead of Saratoga, Newport and Long Branch. The weather has been cool for the season. Such are the explanations offered by correspondents. In each of these there is some force. Trade has not been very active in the cities, and few persons have much money to throw away in the hotel corridors of Fifth avenue, of Broadway, etc. The tide of travel to Europe has been strong, but not stronger than in other years, when the landlords at the springs and on the beaches hived enormous profits. But while these several reasons of the scanty patronage of watering places are not devoid of weight, says the *Journal of Commerce*, the real trouble is that the American people are becoming sick of those resorts. They are tired of much that is there, some of a questionable grade, a good deal of sordidness and show, vulgarity, large, uncomfortable hotels kept at high prices, and numerous other peculiarities from which the city is free. Therefore they stay in town, like wise people as they are, and the watering place hotel keepers lose money.

ALL AT THE LOWE
WHOLESALE AND
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Fed
eral Street, Allegheny.
ONE PRICE.

EDUCATIONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
Chester, Delaware County, Pa.
(FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY).
The Tenth Annual Session opens WEDNESDAY, September 6th. The Buildings, which are now nearly completed, will be ready for occupancy. Additional $100,000 Through instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematics and the Languages. National Military Tactics is imparted by West Point Graduates and other competent officers. Military drill is given to the cadets, and most thorough training of Cavalry.
For Catalogues address COL. THOS. H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 73 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to
Colonel THEODORE HYATT, President.
Chester, Delaware County, Pa.

MOUNTAIN SEMINARY,
Birmingham, Huntingdon County, Pa.
A Christian Home, thorough training, unsurpassed location, healthful climate. The Fall and Winter Session opens SEPTEMBER 1, 1871.
For Catalogue, address the Principal,
J. J. GELWICKS, A. M.

HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
A Christian Education, successful Teachers. Rooms all large, well ventilated, and furnished completely. Gymnasium and large grounds, pleasant walks. Spacious halls, finished throughout in hard wood. An excellent water in each story. Bath Room, free from frost. Session opens SEPTEMBER 6th. Circulars sent FREE. For Catalogues, address
JOSEPH WAUGH.

New Brighton Ladies' Institute,
An English and French Boarding and Day School.
Fall Session commences SEPTEMBER 11, 1871. Pupils are under careful and thorough instruction. For Circulars, apply to the Principal,
Mrs. C. E. SMYTHE,
New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa.

Pennsylvania Female College,
PITTSBURGH.
Located in one of the most beautiful suburbs of the city. Grounds ample and well supplied with shade trees, gardens and with all modern conveniences.
Boarding and the thorough instruction of a complete Collegiate Course. Faculty full and composed of tried teachers.
Board and Tuition, $375 per year. Next Term begins SEPTEMBER 6th, 1871.
Rooms assigned in order of application.
For further information apply to
Rev. JAMES BLACK, D. D.,
PRESIDENT.

Kenwood Boarding School,
FOR BOYS,
NEW BRIGHTON, PA.
Seventeenth Year Begins September 12.
This Institution presents the best advantages to parents seeking a Home School for their sons. Instruction thorough. Discipline parental. For beauty and healthfulness, it has an excellent Library with new Apparatus.
For Catalogue, address
CHARLES JACOBUS, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.
7thsa

Willard School,
28 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET.
The next Scholastic Year will Begin MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th.
And is divided into Two Sessions of Twenty Weeks each.
Daily Reviews of all the recitations. Weekly Examinations (written) in the most important studies.
The Examination Papers reserved for parents' and guardians' inspection.
The School hours (from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.) are taken up exclusively with Recitations and Examinations.
Classes in German, French and Italian daily.
The Musical Department will be in charge of an able Assistant.
None but the Leipsic (Teubner) edition of the Classics used in the School.
Thorough preparation for Princeton, Yale and Harvard Colleges.
Preparatory Classes for Boys ranging from 9 to 10 years of age.
Applicants received on and after Monday, August 28th.
ISAAC W. KOONTZ, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.
7thsa

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
SELFRIDGE & DAVIS, Proprietors,
Will Open for the Season June 24th, 1871.

LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Located between the United States Hotel and the Beach.
THE NEAREST HOUSE TO THE SURF.
JONAH WOOTTEN,
Proprietor.

LOUISVILLE
CEMENT.
The Best. The Cheapest.
This Cement has by far the most extensive sale west of the Alleghanies.
Most of the Public Works of the West and South for thirty-five years have been constructed with it.
Though of acknowledged superior strength and quality the Manufacturers are determined to put it in all the principal markets at prices to compete with inferior brands.
It takes more Sand than any other Cement, and is cheap enough in Pittsburgh to supersede all common lime in the foundations of good buildings.
For sale at Reduced Figures, by
LAING & M'KALLIP,
347 Liberty street.
J. B. CANFIELD,
141 First avenue.
W. W. WALLACE,
319 Liberty street.
7thsa

CLOTHING.

Our Entire Stock
BOYS',
YOUTHS' and
CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING,
AT COST,
TO QUIT BUSINESS.
GRAY & LOGAN,
47 SIXTH STREET.

DRY GOODS.

PRICES REDUCED.
LINEN SUITS
AND
CHILDREN'S SUITS,
OFFERED AT VERY LOW PRICES BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

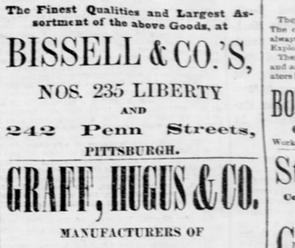
BARGAINS,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.
AT 25 CENTS ONE CASE
DARK GRAY POPLINS,
Slightly Imperfect, a Great Bargain.
A LARGE STOCK OF
PALM LEAF, WILLOW, CHINESE, FANCY WOOD, LINEN, AND SILK FANS, FROM 5 CENTS UP.
At 6½c, Children's Fancy Hose.
At 12½c, Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves.
At 50c, Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves.
At 50c, Ladies' Poplin Skirts, printed borders.
At 75c, Ladies' White Skirts.
At 37½c, Gents' Calico Shirts, full size.
At 25c, Gent's Hemmed Linen Handkerchiefs, as good as generally sold at 50c.
Ladies' Underwear, Gent's Underwear.
Gent's White Dress Shirts.
Gent's Calico and Chintz Shirts.
Gent's Paper Collars, a large stock just received, at very low prices.
Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers.
A new lot of Sailor Hats.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, very cheap.
Summer Shawls, at lower than manufacturers' prices.
Lace Shawls and Jackets,
SELLING AT BARGAIN PRICES.
White Goods, Trimmings,
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.
ALL AT THE LOWE
ST POSSIBLE PRICES,
RETAIL, AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
eral Street, Allegheny.
ONE PRICE.

Campbell, Williamson & Dick,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR STOCK OF
BLACK AND COLORED
SILKS,
In Glace, Gros Grain and Dead Lustre, which they can recommend as the best and most durable makes.
BLACK ALPACAS
AND
BRILLIANTINES,
Of a Superior Quality, warranted to retain their Color and Lustre.
Black and Mourning Materials
SUCH AS
CRAPE CLOTH, COBURG,
DELAINE, FRENCH MERINO,
POPLIN, HENRIETTA CLOTH,
GROS DE SUITHS,
GRENADINES and HERNANI,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
SUMMER GOODS,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
The Peoples' Store
(MASONIC BLOCK,)
55 and 57 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
MARKET STREET STORES.

JOS. HORNE & CO.
Wholesale Only.
NOW OPENED,
A FULL LINE
MIDNIGHT'S
KNITTING AND ZEPHYR
YARNS,
Including all the New Mixtures,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
ALSO, A SUPERIOR QUALITY
BLUE MIXED
Country Yarn,
AT FACTORY PRICES.
77 and 79 Market St
Hard Lumber.
KIRK & BRO.,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
HARD WOOD LUMBER, ASH, OAK, HICKORY, WALNUT, POPLAR, BEECH, &c.,
Sawed to Order for Railroads, Wagons, Plows, Cars, Chairs, Coffins and general purposes. Also,
STAVES, HEADING, RAILROAD TIES, AND POPLAR SHINGLES.
MILLS, CAIRO, WEST VIRGINIA.
OFFICE—No. 3 DUQUESNE WAY, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders addressed to either place will receive prompt attention.

MANUFACTURERS.

GRATES,
GRATES,
GRATES,
FINISHED IN
Nickel Plate, Black, Gold and Bronze.
Cooking Ranges,
HOT AIR FURNACES,
COOKING STOVES,
Fenders, Parlor Stoves,
SUMMER FRONTS,
Coal Hole Doors, Oven Doors,
LAUNDRY STOVES, &c., &c.
The Finest Qualities and Largest Assortment of the above Goods, at
BISSELL & CO.'S,
NOS. 235 LIBERTY
AND
242 Penn Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF

THE
FIERY FURNACE!
NILES' IMPROVED
STAR RANGE,
The Improved Double-Oven
Boston Range.
Columbia Cook Stove.
NEWLY IMPROVED CONFIDENCE COOK STOVES.
HEATING STOVES, GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS.
G. H. McELEVEY'S PATENT PERFECT COMBUSTION FIRE GRATE, &c.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208 Liberty Street.
SEVEN GOOD REASONS WHY
The Duquesne Cook Stove
IS THE BEST.
It Never Fails to Bake and Roast satisfactorily.
It Saves 25 per cent. in Fuel.
It has a Larger Oven than any other Stove.
It is Perfectly Ventilated in all its Parts.
It Costs Less for Repairs than any other Stove.
It is Constructed with Duplex Grate Bars, and is entirely self-cleaning.
50 Persons every person who has it to use.
Don't fail to see it before purchasing. Manufactured and for sale by
D. De HAVEN & SONS,
No. 22 Wood Street.

ROBSON, CAMPBELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHAIN CABLES, CRANE CHAINS,
REEL CHAINS, DRILL CHAINS, TRACE CHAINS
GLASS WORKS, OAKS STATION.
Also Manufacturers of the BEST QUALITY COKE and LIME.
Second Avenue, Near Smith No. 1,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

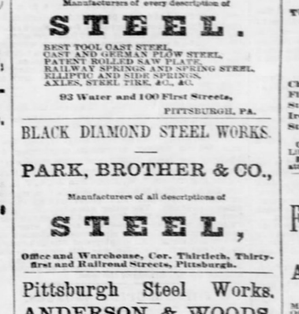
HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
CAST STEEL,
OFFICE AND WORKS:
Corner Penn and 17th Streets, Ninth Ward,
PITTSBURGH.

Sheffield Steel Works.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.
Manufacturers of every description of
STEEL.
BEST TOOL CAST STEEL,
CAST AND GERMAN PLOW STEEL,
PATENT ROLLED PLATE,
RAILWAY SPRINGS AND SPRING STEEL,
SHAFTING AND PISTONS,
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &C., &C.
93 Water and 100 First Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL,
Office and Warehouse, Cor. Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works,
ANDERSON & WOODS,
Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; ALSO, BEST
Refined German Plow and Spring Steel
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

AIKEN'S
Perfect fitting
SHIRTS
Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.
JAMES H. AIKEN,
74 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

These Are the Leading Prices
AT
EVANS'

DEPARTMENT STORE,
NO. 59 FIFTH AVENUE.
MASONIC HALL BUILDING.

VENTURE PATTERN WORKS,
S. L. VERA, Proprietor,
TWENTIETH STREET, NEAR PENN STREET
PATTERNS and MODELS of all descriptions, promptly, at reasonable rates.

MANUFACTURERS.

PITTSBURGH
NICKEL PLATING WORKS,
No. 34 Water St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Nickel is supplied to all Metallic Articles, Fronting Rose, and on a polishing surface gives a Finish equal to Silver. It is Hard as Untempered Steel, and the Durability is so great.
A. R. NININGER.
From 2 Horse to 1,000 Horse Power.
THE ECLIPSE
Sectional Circulating
STEAM
GENERATORS
Are the Cheapest and Most Perfect Boilers in the World.
They are Sectional, and can be increased at any time. The circulation is so rapid and thorough that they are always free from sediment and scale, and they are Non-Explosive, not being subject to explosion by expansion.
They are adapted to all Steam and Heating Purposes and are the most Durable and Economical Steam Generators in use.
BOLLMAN, KILGORE & CO.,
OFFICE, 367 LIBERTY STREET.
Works, Sharpsburg Bridge, on W. P

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR

FUNDED LOAN

OF

1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad

Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION,)

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents.; are dated 1858, for thirty years, inte est payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, July 31, 1871.

The week opens on an easy money market, and borrowers with acceptable offerings can be liberally supplied. The volume of discount business at many of the bank boards is quite light. Deposits are increasing, and there is every indication that money will continue to rule easy until the fall trade sets in.

There were but few transactions to-day in local stocks. Bank shares rule high and firm. There is frequent inquiry from various parties, living in different towns, about the market value of Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company stock. Since the dividends have been suspended the price of the stock has settled down to very low figures—much lower than holders care to part with their stock at. From the amount of business done by this line, and the energy and good management apparent, the extension of the wires to every important point, we would advise holders to be patient and not sacrifice their stock. In due time, we think, they will reap the benefits of patient waiting.

—Government bonds are quiet, steady and firm, with a light business doing.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116	116
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112½	112½
10-40s	112¾	113¼
Gold	112	112

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York yesterday as follows:

Gold	112½
United States 6s of 1881	116
United States 5-20s of 1862	114½
United States 5-20s of 1864	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
United States 10-40s	113¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	112½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112½
Union Pacific Railroad	87¾
Central Pacific Railroad	98
Currency Pacific	114½

—The exports from New York of gold and silver coin and bullion since January 1st are as follows:

January	$2,149,211	$8,604,738
February	4,022,066	3,195,797
March	1,505,380	1,710,666
April	9,593,699	1,969,414
May	9,616,698	1,479,324
Total since Jan. 1	$49,883,758	
Same date 1870	26,079,445	

Increase since Jan. 1 $23,754,313

The exports of specie from the port of New York are a fair approximation to the total net exports of specie from all the ports of the United States, as the exports from San Francisco and other Pacific ports are only a little more than equal to the average total imports of foreign specie. It will therefore be seen that the total exports of specie from all the ports of the United States, over and above imports, have been at the rate of about $9,000,000 per month for the last five months. As the total product of precious metals in the United States and territories is and likely to be over $85,000,000, for 1871, and can scarcely exceed $50,000,000, it is evident that we are getting rid of the stocks of precious metals in the country quite rapidly. The revival of cotton and other exports in the course of the next two months will probably give a temporary check to exports of specie, but it must be borne in mind that notwithstanding the large crops of last year, and the export of 3,000,000 bales of cotton in the year ending July 1, 1871, against 2,400,000 bales in the corresponding period to July 1, 1870, we also exported $76,000,000 of the precious metals in the year ending July 1, 1871, against $52,000,000 in the year ending July 1, 1870. What will be the total result of this greatly increased exportation of specie would be impossible to say; but one thing is certain, we are further from resumption of specie than two years ago.

—The Wall street stock market underwent a further advance on light dealings, and the improvement ranged from ½ to 1¾ per cent. The cliques, by their recent bold display of strength, have temporarily discouraged the "short" interest, whose apprehensions have been the chief secret of the rising market of the past week. The upward turn has been quite marked in New York Central, Erie, Rock Island, the Northwest shares, Reading and Hannibal and St. Joseph. Independently of these, Wabash appears to have had a more legitimate basis for its rise, while Pacific Mails in the hands of a party whose ambition contemplates an advance very variously estimated.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 31, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
C. & A.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Do. Scrip	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Erie	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Reading	112½	112½	112½	112½	113¼	113¼
Harlem	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mich. Cent	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lake Shore	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½
Illinois Cent	....	120	120	....	....	....
C. & A.	120½	120½	120½	120½	121	121
C. & N. W.	67¾	68	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
Do. pref	91	91	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Rock Island	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
St. Paul	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Do. pref	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½
Fort Wayne	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do. pref	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio & Miss	29	29	29	29	29	29
Ohio & Miss.	44¼	44½	44¼	44¼	44¾	45
Do. pref	....	125	125	....	....	....
Ft. W. & Chic	....	....	....	....	....	....
N. J. Central	105½	105½	105½	....	....	....
Canton	....	....	....	....	....	....
W. U. Tel	87½	87½	87½	....	....	....
Quicksilver	....	11½	11½	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	46	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Adams Ex	....	44½	44½	....	....	....
Wells F. Ex	....	44½	44½	....	....	....
American Ex	....	63	63	....	....	....
U. S. Ex	112	112	112	112½	112½	112½
Gold	....	....	....	....	....	....

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61½
Philadelphia and Erie	29
Lehigh Navigation	38
Catawissa preferred	46½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	69½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	69½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	50
Camden and Amboy Railroad	126¾
Schuylkill Navigation	17¾
Reading	56½

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented here at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, August 1, 1871.

REMARKS—The market was steady but not very active; previous prices have been maintained generally speaking. Saturday's figures would answer on the present occasion. We have seldom noticed less inclination to operate. Probably after July settlements have been made the market will show signs of improvement.

CRUDE.

The following are the asking prices for various deliveries, viz: Spot, 12½c; August, 12¾c; seller's option all year, 13¼c; buyer's option all year, 13c; Lower Oil Creek, 8@9 60 days, $4 75; Upper Creek S. O all year, $4 25; Upper Creek spot, $4 35; Parker's spot, $4 75; Foster's spot, $4 75.

Sales—1,000 bbls first half August Parker's, $4 75; 1,000 bbls last half August Parker's, $4 75.

REFINED.

The market was dull, being settlement day. There was but little done. We quote as follows: Spot, 24½c; August, 25½c; September, 25¾c.

Sales—2,000 bbls September, 25¾c.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, July 31.—The *Courier* says: As is usual on Saturday there was very little business done and to-day, even less than the usual amount, on account of so many operators having gone to Cleveland. Prices were firm, but must be borne in the ing figures, with buyers and sellers both indifferent as to doing anything. Following are the

SALES.

1,000 bbls spot upper road.....$4 35
2,000 bbls 8-c., sixty days.....4 35
500 bbls 46 gravity, Rouseville.....4 75
2,000 bbls Oil City S. O., 30 days, 47 gravity.....4 95

NEW YORK, July 31.—Closing market 93¾. Crude in bulk is offered more freely at the decline quoted yesterday. The inquiry is small and no important sales have been made. We quote 14c for refined. There is less inquiry, but in prices no futher change is quoted; the sales embrace 5,000 bbls for August delivery at 25½c; for July the quotations are 24¾c. Philadelphia delivery. Trade has become very light, with no special prices. We quote refined for July at 24¾c, with 2,000 bbls sold on private terms; 2,000 bbls for last half August 25½c; 2,000 bbls for last half September 25¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Market quiet; standard white sold at 25½c; September 25½c; October 25¾c; November and December 25¾c; cases 29c; crude 13½.

OIL CITY, July 31.—Market dull and nothing doing; ordinary on lower creek held at $4 75@4 80; 47 gravity at Oil City at $5 00.

TITUSVILLE, July 31.—Market very quiet and nothing doing this morning. We quote $4 25 on the upper creek as the ruling figure.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

OIL CITY, July 31.—Market quiet; lower creek $4 75 to $4 80; Oil City $4 25 to $5 00.

TIDIOUTE, July 31.—Market dull and nothing doing at $4 25.

ROUSEVILLE, July 31.—Market quiet and nothing doing; offering $4 75.

TITUSVILLE, July 31.—Market very quiet at $4 25 to $4 30.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 31.—Market quiet; offering at $4 50; $4 80 asked.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Crude 13½c; spot 24¾c bid; August 25½c; September 25¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Opening.—Crude 13½c; Refined: spot 24¾@25c; August 25½@25¾c; spot 25¾c.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Market quiet, and all engaged in deliveries; July is dull at 24½@25½c; crude 13½@13¾c; scarcely any new business doing.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Owner	Excelsior Oil Works	910
E. P. Crawford	Liberty Oil Works	80
Trent & Porterfield	Citizens Oil Works	80
J. B. Barbour	Commercial Oil Works	170
Bates & G	Buchanan Oil Works	160
Bates & G	Fairview Oil Works	183
Wm. King	Fairview Oil Works	180
J. B. Barbour	Star Oil Works	180
Sunbeam Oil Works	Tarentum Oil Works	154
Bates & G	Crystal Oil Works	180
Bates & G	Liberty Oil Works	241
H. McKelvey	Cosmos Oil Works	80
T. Hackett	Citizens Oil Works	950
H. McKelvey	Vesta Oil Works	154
Bates & G	Liberty Oil Works	234

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Excelsior Oil Works	Liberty Oil Works	314
Citizens Oil Works	Commercial Oil Works	360
Sunbeam Oil Works	Klondyke Oil Works	240
Fairview Oil Works	Star Oil Works	180
Tarentum Oil Works	Crystal Oil Works	160
Cosmos Oil Works	Vesta Oil Works	154
Total		4,830

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, July 31, 1871.

REMARKS—The markets are uniform and have been so for some days. The only article that is fluctuating to any degree is wheat, and just now it would seem that prices cannot be established. However, in a few weeks the new crop takes the place of the old and prices will find their level. All the leading articles of Pittsburgh manufacture and sale are held firmly at quotations. Bacon is reported a shade lower, though of the fact we are not reliably informed. The late advance in highwines is still maintained. Cheese continues to arrive freely, though the supply is less of the domestic. The berry and vegetable markets are abundantly supplied, prices varying as to the quality and supply. The weather is decidedly pleasant. We omit extended quotations to-day, but will resume them in our next issue.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, July 31, 1871.

The receipts by the various railroads centering at the Union Yards were thirty cars, eighteen of which were from Ohio, two from Indiana, and the balance from Chicago. In addition to these there were four and one half cars from East Liberty, and fully six from Washington, Greene and Butler counties, making in all some 750 or 800 head on sale this morning. This is by far the largest number offered on this market since the opening of the East Liberty rotail yard, and of course constituted an over supply. The quality of the cattle was fair, although there were a few common and thinnish stock offered, but these were offered mostly by speculators. The cliques, by their recent bold display of strength, have temporarily discouraged the "short" interest, whose apprehensions have been the chief secret of the rising market of the past week. The upward turn has been quite marked in New York Central, Erie, Rock Island, the Northwest shares, Reading and Hannibal and St. Joseph. Independently of these, Wabash appears to have had a more legitimate basis for its rise, while Pacific Mails in the hands of a party whose ambition contemplates an advance very variously estimated.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

Cattle—Dull and easier at $4 50@5 37.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Cotton is light demand at 25c; decline at 19½c for middling, inferior. Flour heavy and 5@10c lower; the firmness of freights checks the export demand; sales at $4 65@5 75 for superfine, western and State; $5 65@5 80 for common to good extra Ohio; $5 85@6 50 for common to choice extra Ohio; $5 80@6 75 for common to choice extra St. Louis, the market closing heavy. Rye dull at $4 15@4 20 for state. Barley dull at $1 40@1 50 for western. Wheat heavy and 1@2c lower; sales of 30,000 bush at $1 30@1 32 for No. 2 spring; $1 33@1 34 for No. 1 spring; $1 36@1 37 for red winter; $1 40@1 42 for amber winter; $1 42@1 43 for white western. Corn 1@2c lower; sales 60,000 bush at 57@58c for mixed western; 59@60c for yellow western. Oats dull and 1@2c lower; sales 30,000 bush at 41@42c for Canada; 42@43c for state. Beef steady; light cattle in fair demand at unchanged quotations. Pork dull and heavy; sales 300 bbls at $16 75@16 87½ for new mess; $16 50@16 62½ for prime mess; $13 50@14 00 for prime; $16 50@16 75 for old mess; $16 75@17 00 for clear. Lard dull and heavy; sales 500 bbls at 12½@12¾c for steam; 13@13¼c for kettle. Butter steady at 13@20c for western, and 15@28c for State. Cheese steady at 8@9c for western, and 9@10c for State. Whisky dull at 91c. Petroleum dull at 24½c for crude; 25½c for refined. Rice steady at 7@7½c. Sugar steady; sales 1,000 hhds at 8½@9¾c for fair to good refining; 10c for prime; 10¼@10¾c for yellow clarified; 11@11½c for white clarified. Molasses steady; sales 100 bbls at 50c for Cuba, 63 degrees test. Coffee steady at 15½@16c for Rio. Freights to Liverpool dull at 5½d for cotton; 7½d for wheat.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 31.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat closed 1@2c lower for the week. White Wabash $1 46; No. 2 do, $1 41; White Michigan $1 42; Amber Michigan $1 42¼, closing at $1 34. No. 1 red $1 36. Corn—Receipts 4,000 bush; shipments 11,000. Rejected $1 26; No. 2 do $1 10; No. 2 mixed $1 20; Amber $1 21@1 21½. Oats dull and declined 1c. No. 1 white, 39c; No. 2 do, 38c; rejected 1c; Michigan 50c; white 39c. Oats dull and declined 1c. No. 1 do, 40c; old 44c. Oats—No. 2 do, Michigan 43c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand but at lower rates—No. 1 $1 40@1 41; cash and July $1 40; seller August, $1 41; seller September, $1 32c. Corn—No. 2 mixed lower at 43c. Rye—No. 1 56c. Barley—No. 2 lower at 68c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Flour less active; extra family $6 50@7 25; fancy, $7 50@8 50. Wheat dull; No. 2 new red winter $1 29@1 30; old do, $1 40. Corn quiet; yellow 70@72c; mixed 67@68c. Oats steady and in good demand; prices 48c; refined 38½c. Whisky quiet at 90c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm; Ohio and Indiana $1 46. Corn weak; mixed western 66c. Whisky unchanged.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

St. Olaf	Aug. 1		Antwerp
Westphalia	Aug. 1		Hamburg
Malta	Aug. 1		Liverpool
City of Manchester	Aug. 2		Liverpool
Colorado	Aug. 2		Liverpool
Cuba	Aug. 2		Liverpool
Caledonia	Aug. 2		Glasgow
City of Antwerp	Aug. 2		Liverpool
Leipsic	Aug. 3		Bremen
Bienville	Aug. 3		Havana
Atlantic	Aug. 3		Liverpool
Java	Aug. 3		Liverpool
City of Paris	Aug. 5		Liverpool
Columbia	Aug. 5		Hamburg
Alexandria	Aug. 9		Glasgow
Wisconsin	Aug. 9		Liverpool
Parthia	Aug. 9		Liverpool
Ville de Paris	Aug. 12		France
Egypt	Aug. 12		Liverpool
Scotia	Aug. 16		Liverpool
Assyria	Aug. 16		Glasgow
Neptune	Aug. 16		Liverpool
Algeria	Aug. 19		Liverpool
Oceanic	Aug. 19		Liverpool
Samaria	Aug. 23		Liverpool
Wyoming	Aug. 23		Liverpool
Italia	Aug. 23		Liverpool
Abyssinia	Aug. 26		Liverpool
Peruvian	Aug. 26		France
Minnesota	Aug. 30		Liverpool

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., July 31, 1871.

The Granite State passed down to-day at 2:30 P. M. River falling; weather cloudy and warm. H.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 31, 1871.

River three feet five inches and falling. Weather cloudy and warm, with indications of rain.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

THE present low stage is favorable for filling up the gap in the new dam on the left of Brunot island.

THE Geneva and Hector are the mail company's boats that run between McKeesport and Brownsville.

THE steamer Juniata is expected to enter the Cincinnati and Louisville trade this day in place of the United States.

SINCE the suspension of navigation on the slack water to Fort Perry the wharf has in a measure become deserted at the mouths of the Mahoning and the West Virginia being conducted at the Connellsville depot.

THE Olive Branch is the most complete wreck of the kind ever known. The obstruction was not found. The boat was not lying on it. It raked the boat from stem to stern, tearing out the bottom four and one-half feet wide on each side of the main section.

NOTICE.—During the suspension of navigation at No. 2 lock the steamer West Virginia will leave Port Perry every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on arrival of the 9:30 A. M. train from Pittsburgh. Freight will be received at the Connellsville depot every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

OFFICIAL SURVEY OF THE OHIO RIVER FROM PITTSBURGH TO CAIRO.—At the request of our river friends we have published a third edition of this important table, with various improvements. It can be obtained at the COMMERCIAL office at ten cents per copy, or three copies for twenty-five cents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—For the present—during the time the water remains drawn from Pool No. 1—freight and passengers for Brownsville, Geneva and way points on the Monongahela river will be conveyed by the Connellsville Railroad to McKeesport and thence by boats. The packet Hector will leave daily at 4:30 P. M., sharp. As railroad trains leave on time, passengers would do well to be at the depot at say 4:20 P. M. For further particulars inquire of Captain A. S. Cargile, agent.

CAIRO, July 31.—The steamer St. Joseph, bound from St. Louis to Memphis, struck a sidge at Wolf Towhead, eight miles above Cairo, last night, and was run into the bar, where she sank in six feet of water inside and eight feet outside. Very little of the freight was damaged, except in the hold. She lies straight and can be easily raised.

NAVIGATION to the lower points continues suspended. There is probably some two feet of water in the channel. The work on Lock No. 1 is progressing favorably. The coffer dams have been completed. The large pumps will be in operation to-day, and as soon as the water is pumped out the necessary repairs will be commenced.

FREIGHTS AT ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* says: Freight for Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans is daily in heavy supply, affording sure and quick loads to the old packets, and many others that want loads for New Orleans. The rate was advanced—to begin with Mollie Moore—to 60c for flour, and pound freight 15c per 100. Barges rates advances to 40c a few cents of the above. The rate on flour will probably be on Monday 75c per bbl.

ST. LOUIS AND GALVESTON.—A new trade opened up. Colonel Belle is the originator of the enterprise. The route is hence to mouth of Red river, down the Atchafarlya, in said, Vermillion and, Calcasieu to Sabine, thence to Galveston. The distance by the route between St. Louis and Galveston is less than 1,400 miles, with good navigation most of the year. Commercial men believe a valuable trade may be built up by pushing this enterprise. The officers of the pioneer steamer Beardstown are as follows: John Good, master; Cargill, clerk; Ed. Mahan, engineer and Mail Pioneer, pilots; Ed. McCarren and Ed. Evans, engineers; Jas. R. Goodlett, mate; James G. Price, carpenter; O. H. Schoenberger, druggist. The Beardstown will probably reach Galveston in twelve days.

THE Dubuque *Herald* has the following: Packets are running at random, and all the announcements of their movements are of little use for reliability. Every man don't know when they come and go, and we don't either. Some days there are four steamers in, other days gone at all. All these irregularities can be laid to low water and ice. Business, however, has declined to such a degree that the sand bar in front of the city does not interfere with the running of the ferryboat, and the craft is now compelled to make the "horse shoe" trip down to the elevator and around up the channel to reach the opposite shore. It is needless to say that the return trip is made over the same course.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* says: The following is the memoranda of the Red river steamer Southwestern: Passed Memphis Sunday night, left Napoleon on Thursday, July 26. C. H. Dufour and Total Wave above; no boats in port Friday. 21st.—Landed at Lovell's Point; took on cotton; landed at Hogansouia and Campo Bello; met D. L. Tally at Eastman's Camp; landed Dr. Bowles at Bowles' Bluff; Eastman's Camp; landed her shaft broken; landed at Emmett Robinson's; found seven feet water on Bernet's bar; met Tom Lee at George Garvey's. Saturday, 22d—Landed at Swilley's bar, where we found six feet scant. Sent Sa. D. to head of Grand Prairie and T. W. landed at mouth of Red river at four o'clock—nine hours and fifteen minutes from Red river. Sunday arrived at New Orleans at 10:30 A. M., with twenty-five passengers, 395 bales of cotton and 300 head of cattle.

We have before announced the death of Charles Dyke, the engineer on the Clermont, the first steamer built by Fulton to run on the Hudson river, between New York and Albany, and also on the Orleans, the first steamer that ever descended the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans. The Clermont upon which Mr. Dyke was first engaged in that country, was 130 feet long, 18 feet beam and 7 feet hold. She had a single engine, built by Watt, in England, which lay for months on the wharf at New York, near where the city prison now stands, between Canal street and the battery, being held by the agent of the ship which brought it over for the non-payment of freight. This engine was twenty-four inches diameter of cylinder and four feet stroke. The clermont's boiler was of the low pressure pattern, 30 feet long, 7 feet deep and 8 broad. She had side wheels 15 feet in diameter, with eight buckets dipping two feet in the water. The Clermont started on her first trip from New York to Albany on the 7th August, 1807. Robert Fulton, with a few friends and mechanics and six passengers, were on board. An incredulous and cheerful crowd were gathered on both of the shore as she coast loose. She made an average speed on the trip to Albany of five miles per hour. The Clermont was afterward lengthened ten feet, and in the following year she ran regularly on the Hudson between the cities named. In 1811, Fulton & Swinston established a ship yard at Pittsburgh, and built the New Orleans, a sternwheel boat, with which her first trip was made in the winter of 1812. She afterward ran for several years between New Orleans and Natchez. Mr. Dyke was engineer on both of these steamers, as he was also of the Czar of Neptune, the second steamer built by Fulton to run on the Hudson river.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

By Rail, 1 car lumber, S A Mundorff, 1 do do, South Pitts M Co, 1 do do, John Rose, 3 bales hay, 90 sacks, Schoonaker & Co, 100 bbls flour, John Rose, 90 sacks, A A & A Co, 1 car lumber, Pope & Co, 1 do do, Warmeastle, 113 new oil bbls, J McKirdy & Co, 84 bbls apples, Aiken & Wood, 1 do do, 1 do do, 1 car lumber, 6 do apples, 3 do pears, W J Steel, 13 do apples, Marshall & Co, 1 car lumber, Pope & Co, 1 do do, Wm Ridgway, 1 do do, Riddle, 1 do pears, 7 bxs do, 2 buckets honey, 3 bxs do, 3 bbls apples, Pope & Co, 20 do do, H Rea, 30 do do, 20 do do pears, Speck & Murrow, 5 do wine, McKee & Co, 1 car lumber, Pope & Co, 2 do do, S & S do do, C C Beggs & Co, 2 do do tallow, Duffy & Beatty, 1 do do, Sanstard & M Co, 1 do do, 1 case tobacco, 1 hhd do, 6 casks do, Excelsior F G Co, 25 casks do, Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 do do, Cowden & Co, 1 do do, Sexton & W, 10 cases matches, Leod & M, 10 do do do, Acklin, Duffy & Co, 1 do do, Wm Bingham, 1 do do, C D Thompson & Co, 79 do do, Dilworth, H & Co, 15 do do, S H Frew, 1 do do, Lee & Co, 1 do do, Hussey, Wells & Co, 5 pkgs indse, Morrison, II do, H McKenna, 15 bales hay, W J Steel, 12 do do, 100 bbls flour, Hay & Hill, 2 pkgs sundries.

PER STEAMER ELECTOR.

A S Carlile, 64 bbls whisky, 100 baskets berries, 2 bbls eggs, W J Steel, 11 baskets berries, M Jarr butter, Mc-Kee & Co, 1 do do, Hay & Hill, 2 do do, Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 coop chickens, 2 bbls pears, 4 do apples, 3 crates peaches, Pope & Co, 1 do do, 1 do do, 1 do do

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Continuation of the Debate on the Abolition of the Army Purchase System in the House of Lords—The Election Bill in the Commons—Arrival of the Prince of Wales and Party in Dublin, &c., &c.

The Government Prohibits the Meeting in Trafalgar Square.

Special to the Word.]

LONDON, July 31.—The Government to-day prohibited the meeting at Trafalgar Square to protest against the granting of an annuity to Prince Arthur, and massed a force of police and soldiery there to prevent the assembling. Alarmed at the threatening aspect of the populace, the force was withdrawn. An immense meeting was held without molestation, and violent revolutionary sentiments expressed.

House of Lords.

LONDON, July 31.—The debate in the House of Lords on the motion for a vote of censure of the Queen's message abolishing the purchasing system in the army was continued by Lord Northbrook, who thought the proposed course of the Government was the only feasible one left for it. Lord Cairns spoke at length against the Government seeking to free itself of royal power with precedent. At the conclusion of Lord Cairn's speech a vote was taken, and the motion of censure defeated, the Government having a majority of eighty.

House of Commons.

The Commons, after passing Prince Arthur's annuity, went into committee on the election bill. Mr. Gladstone opposed those amendments which the session was had on the proposition that the election expenses be paid out of local taxation, which resulted in a majority of 96 against the Government.

Arrival of the Prince of Wales and Party in Dublin.

DUBLIN, July 31.—The Prince of Wales and party arrived this evening and had a popular reception. The weather was unusually cold for the season, and although the streets were crowded with spectators, the demonstrations were not so enthusiastic as they might have been under more favorable circumstances. The Fenian element was not absent, and as the royal visitors passed over the route to the castle some hisses were heard from the sidewalks. The city was gaily decorated with flags, but the illumination to-night was not so general as was expected.

CINCINNATI.

The Sunday Laws—Large and Enthusiastic Meeting of the Friends of Sunday Observance—The Resolutions Adopted.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—The meeting called to give expression to the sentiments of the friends of the Sunday laws, now sought to be repealed here, was held to-night at Pike's Opera House. Fully 3,000 ladies and gentlemen were present, composed largely of our best citizens. Upward of 2,000 more at the south admission could not get in. The addresses by prominent citizens and clergymen were enthusiastically applauded.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that the Sunday laws, State and municipal, were wise, judicious and well-framed enactments, in complete harmony with the State and Federal Constitutions, the genius of the Government and the moral sentiments of the founders of our institutions, and announcing opposition to any change of policy that would repeal them; that the demand for the repeal was upon religious grounds, not coming from the toiling multitudes nor from those engaged in legitimate and honorable trade, but from the pleasure-seekers and dealers in intoxicating beverages, whose business longed to lawlessness, poverty and crime, could not be regarded as the voice of the people, should not influence the legislature, and if it should, the civil Sabbath substantially as now required by law was indispensable to the moral and physical welfare of the laboring classes, and the best and only available means of protecting them from capitalists, and of securing to them a regular stated day of rest imperatively demanded by nature's laws. They protested against the proposition to repeal the Sunday laws, and would labor to maintain unaltered the time-honored policy of government in regard to the toleration and protection of religion.

Paul Bagley, Jr., Rabbi Isaac M. Wise, Professor O'Donovan Rossa, of New York, expressing regret that they have resolved to raise Irish militia regiments in New York city, and asking the Secretary of General Thomas F. Burke and other Fenian exiles that he should regret seeing Irishmen either engaged with any movement to disturb the peace of their common country.

Charles Seldon, widely known in New York and Washington as the author of Selden's Condensed System of Accounts, died at Indianapolis yesterday.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reports from the interior of Dutchess county, N. Y., show that the oat crop has been seriously damaged by the frequent rains. It is almost certain that two-thirds of the crop is lost.

The body of Joseph French, late cashier of the Detroit *Advertiser and Tribune*, was found in Sidenham, near Wallaceburg, Ontario, Sunday afternoon. He undoubtedly committed suicide.

The boat house of the Excelsior club of Detroit, and four ice houses, the property of Seitz Brothers, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss fifteen thousand dollars. The boat club lose all their boats and furniture.

In the game of base ball at Rockford, Ill., yesterday, between the Forest City, of Rockford, and the Mutuals, of New York, the former was victorious by a score of eighteen to five. The Mutuals will play the White Stockings at Chicago to-day.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 31, 1871.

THE MACE-COBURN MATCH.

Mace and Coburn met in *Wilkes's Spirit of the Times* office to-day, made the necessary deposits to-night, and then crossed to Jersey City and paid down the remainder of the stakes.

COMING HOME.

Among the passengers in the steamship Atlantic, from Liverpool, are A. B. Darling, J. H. Bailey, Dr. Fordyer Barker, Wirt Sikes and Olive Logan.

ARRIVED.

Arrived, the steamer France from Liverpool.

SUITS AGAINST THE CITY.

Andrew J. Garvey and a number of other claimants began suits in the Supreme Court to-day to recover from the city amounts which they allege to be due for work on public buildings. Garvey sues for $169,000, Horace D. Badger for $70,000, and Edmund Jones for $80,000. The latter claimant claims $2 million from the city, and has obtained from the Supreme Court a mandamus requiring the Controller to pay him $300,000 of this amount.

ABATEMENT OF THE SMALL-POX.

The Brooklyn Health Board to-day discharged four out of seven sanitary inspectors, in consequence of the recent rapid abatement of the small-pox in that city.

COUNTERFEIT NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

Counterfeit twenty on the United States National Bank of Washington were put in circulation here this evening.

CRIME.

Beaten to Death by Her Husband.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Catharine Rider, of South Brooklyn, was beaten to death by her husband this morning.

Murder by Negroes.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Andrew Curtin, a white man, while proceeding quietly home Saturday night, was assaulted by three negroes, one of whom cut his throat with a razor, inflicting a fatal wound.

Embezzlement.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—Henry A. Remington, arrested here last Friday, charged with the embezzlement of some $30,000 to $40,000 of the New York Life Insurance Company's money while agent of that company, left for New York this evening in charge of the company's agent, he expressing a willingness to stand a trial on the charge.

FIRES.

Aurora, Ill.

AURORA, ILL., July 31.—By the silver plating factory burned yesterday the loss was $20,000; insurance $10,000.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—River fire feet and falling slowly. Considerable rain early this morning; cloudy to-night and warm.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 31.—River fallen three inches the last twenty-four hours, with thirteen inches down the chute and seventeen feet on Portland bar. River lower now by two inches than at any time this season, and the indications are that there will be lower water this month than for many years past. Navigation is becoming difficult for even light draught boats. Weather warm and dry; mercury ranging from 79 to 87.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 31.—Weather clear and hot; mercury 84. Packet arrivals: Departed—Mail List: Up—Rapidan No. 2, 5 A. M.; Fayette, 8 A. M.; Lucknow No. 2, 1 P. M.; Eldorado, 3 P. M.; Fanny Brandeis, 4 P. M. Down—Mary Ament, 4 P. M.; John Lumsden, 6 P. M.; all with moderate to fair trips. Business dull.

Cairo.

CAIRO, July 31.—Port list: Grand Tower, Memphis to St. Louis, 1 A. M.; Kenworthy Parker, Paducah, 6 A. M.; Mollie Moore, St. Louis to New Orleans, 8 A. M.; Jas. Howard, St. Louis to New Orleans, 6 P. M.; M. J. Wicks, St. Louis to New Orleans, 7 P. M.; A. Baker, Price's Landing to Cairo, 6 P. M. Capt. Dugan, of the wrecking steamer Eckert, reports the work of raising the St. Joseph progressing so favorably that she will probably be here before morning. River fell two inches. Clear. Thermometer 86.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—Arrived—Mary Allce, New Orleans; Lake Superior, Keokuk; Huntsville, Peoria; Robb and tow, Illinois River; City of Vicksburg. Departed—Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Northwestern, St. Paul; Unity, Hannibal; City of Chester, Memphis; St. Luke, Jefferson City. River falling; five feet ten inches now on the falls. Weather clear and hot. The St. Joseph, which sunk here a week below Cairo, was towed up by the St. Louis and Memphis Packet Company, and was to-day floated. She had four hundred tons of freight aboard. The obstruction she struck lies in the channel crossing from the corner of Elk Island to Elizn Tow Head and from the Island above Foot Bar. There is good water from the bar on both sides.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 31.—River falling, with twenty inches on Harpeth shoals and seventeen on Shoal Arrived—Burkesville, Cairo. Departed—Burkesville, Cairo.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 31.—Clear; mercury 88. River declining. Departed—Mary Boyd and Sallie, Arkansas river; Lady Lee, Red river; Belle of Memphis, St. Louis.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, July 31.—A very heavy rain fell Sunday afternoon.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, July 31.—Down—Commonwealth, 10 last night. Boats down to-day—Ouachita, 8 A. M.; H. M. Shreve, 4 P. M. Up—Ocean, 8 A. M.; Dexter, 4 P. M. Weather 98°.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31.—No arrivals. Departed—Enterprise, Cincinnati.

The Wadsworth *Enterprise* has the following: The Catholic priest of Doylestown and one of his congregation by the name of Powell got into a difficulty last Tuesday. Powell is one of the trustees of the church and his daughter a teacher organist. The priest became dissatisfied and made other arrangements, when a collision took place between the parties, and Powell beaten. The priest is reported that he has been confined to his bed ever since. The parties appealed to the law, and had a trial last Saturday. Mr. Pearson, of Wooster, appeared for the priest, and Mr. Myers, of Fulton, for Powell. The priest was fined in the sum of $100 for his appearance at the next term of court. Another report says the difficulty arose by Powell claiming four seats in church, while the priest maintained he had but three.

New Lisbon people have petitioned their Village Council to pass an ordinance prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks, and the Council are having one prepared.

The Late Horror.

Fifty-Seven Deaths Thus Far.

Names of Victims Identified—The Explosion Caused by an Over Pressure of Steam—Diving for the Bodies of the Lost.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The total number of deaths from the boat explosion yesterday is thus far fifty-seven. The following are the names of victims identified in addition to those previously reported: Andrew Coyl, 51 Monroe street; Isaac W. Hayward, 74 Canal street; Monroe Freland, 310 East Broadway; Samuel Phillips, 126 Forty-fifth street; Samuel Phillips, Jr., 130 East Forty-fifth street; Rachael Phillips, 224 East Fortieth street; Patrick Finney, 658 Second avenue; Matilda Nelson, 120 Sacket street; Eliza Recder, 208 Madison street; Michael Finn, 229 Canal street; Lawrence McCormick, 94 Water street; Ellen Groom, Flatbush, L. I.; J. Rudolph Uhlman, 21 Douglas street, Brooklyn; Mrs. Rudolph Uhlman, 21 Douglas street, Brooklyn; Arthur Chinevriere, 246 Clinton street, Brooklyn; Wm. Scheffus, Clifton, L. I.; Mary McCall, 261 West Thirty-fifth street; Patrick Landis, 128 Tollary street, Brooklyn; Mary Priedhoff, 51 Thompson street; John Beck, 319 Tenth avenue; George H. Horn, D. Mott street; J. J. Jinks, 504 West Twenty-seventh street; Henry Korn, Myrtle street, Brooklyn; Louisa Hasner, 74 First avenue; Louis Nudhoff, 69 Middah street, Brooklyn; George L. Stealts, Stapleton, S. I.; Cecelia Tigh, 50 Lewis street; Mrs. Catharine Chandler, Clinton street, Brooklyn; Lawrence McCormick, 94 Water street, Brooklyn; John W. Risley, Atlantic City, N. J. Seventeen of the killed and twenty-four wounded were residents of Brooklyn.

Thomas P. Towers, Inspector of Boilers in Brooklyn and Examining Engineer, inspected the boiler of the ill-fated to-day, and states that the explosion occurred from an over pressure of steam, as there is no appearance of low water. On the contrary, there is every sign that there was plenty of water in the boilers.

E. H. Lowe, submarine diver, who recovered the body of Doc. Simmons at the Hamburg disaster, is looking for the bodies of the lost by the explosion.

Bernard Smith, aged thirty, of Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn, his wife, aged twenty-eight, and two children, one a little girl and the other an infant, were on the Westfield at the time of the explosion. The husband is missing, the wife and little girl dead, and the baby badly scalded.

Up to a late hour to-night no additional deaths were reported of patients in Bellevue Hospital, and only Andrew Nesbitt, of 26 Vandam street, who had his skull fractured by a piece of the boiler, is in unusual danger of death.

At nine o'clock the morgue was closed and policemen were stationed at all approaches to keep the crowds back, who all day and up to a late hour strove to gain admission. There are twenty bodies in the morgue waiting interment, two unrecognized.

Two experts, said to be acting under orders of the Secretary of the Treasury, examined a fragment of the boiler at police headquarters.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

Saratoga as It Was and as It Is—What It Costs to Go There—How the Ladies Dress, &c., &c.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, July 31, 1871.

It would be useless looking for fashion in the large cities during the months of July and August. The only people to remain at this season are business men and hard working mechanics, and their expenses and families cannot get away, and none of these furnish the material for fashion records or chronicles of society.

SARATOGA AS IT WAS.

Saratoga has never been quite itself since the war put a stop to the annual migration of the brilliant gentlemen, whose nearly yearly visits to the North were the great events of their lives, and whose prodigality and effectiveness to these brief campaigns, were WOL to bring all their forces into requisition. To see were days of magnificence, of gorgeous toilets, changed five times during the day, of gorgeous equipages, of troops of negro servants, of dinners at the lake, of balls, concerts, and of social revival in which every one felt it necessary to join or else be excluded from all the rights and privileges common to citizenship and humanity.

SARATOGA AS IT IS.

The present season commenced late, but has been no gay, since the races in July gave it its first impetus. "Saratoga was never more ruinous than in these times." It is not quite like old times, however, and probably never will be again, nor is it perhaps desirable it should. There is a more refined style and manner, more freedom of action, ladies dress more according to their convenience, there is much more effort to save labor in the matter of dress, and more desire to have a "good time," according to individual ideas.

WHAT IT COSTS IN SARATOGA.

It must not be supposed, however, that Saratoga has become a cheap watering place, or that it does not cost as much, or more, to live there two months of the year than it did ten or fifteen years ago. Five dollars a day and extras, which means fees to servants and the like, brings the cost per diem up to at least six dollars, while the average dollar expenses twenty to twenty-five dollars per week would not be extravagant.

It will be found therefore, that, exclusive of traveling expenses and the cost of additional clothing, a person may do Saratoga in one day, look at the best hotels and taking drives frequently at a cost of about sixty dollars per week.

HOW LADIES DRESS AT SARATOGA.

Freedom in dress does not by any means convey the idea of poverty in dress; it simply means adapting it more to convenience and less to the former conventional standards. Some ladies have an idea that it is now highly worth while to take their best dresses to Saratoga—that they will find no use for them. A very brief stay would convince them that that was a very mistaken idea.

It is quite true that one misses much of the magnificence that formerly distinguished the toilettes, and finds the severity that dictated right attention to the changes from morning, afternoon dinner and evening costumes much relaxed. A dress put on in the morning is not unfrequently thought not often, worn all day, and upon the evening promenade, and even to the ball-room, quite as many short dresses are seen as long ones.

But if a lady should presume upon that, to suppose she could go there dressing, and stay at a fashionable hotel among fashionable women with a very limited wardrobe, without feeling awkward and out of place, why, she would find herself mistaken.

One cannot realize the cost that is put into these apparently simple costumes, until one tries to copy them, and discovers that the materials and trimmings required in order to preserve the exquisite crispness and freshness.

THE CHARACTER OF THE SHORT DRESS.

It is not very long since a lady's social position could be gauged, it was said, by the length of her train; but now, it is the shortness of her dress that is standing can be best judged by the greater or lesser cost and elegance of her short dresses.

The lady of economical habits and limited means, who lives in the city and wishes to present a good appearance upon a small sum, is afraid to put money in short dresses, so she makes them out of cheap material, or alters them over, into scant gentility, from some worn and faded representative of former elegance, which long sees, in "best days," and expends her principal energies upon her long dresses, which are to make a first appearance at winter balls and parties, and prove her claim to social distinction at summer watering places.

This is the best she can do; her train is as long as that of any other woman, and in it she is a success, both in the beauty, elegance and variety of her short dresses, she fails below the average, and she knows it.

Miss A. and Mrs. B. can afford to keep on elegant short dress of silk and muslin, because it is the lovely either in the day or evening, and they have a fresh one of each of the people, bringing with them Nadra embroidery, for to-morrow, another of batiste, or French lawn, for the next day, and so on for many days to come; but poor Mrs. C. cannot, and her simple lawn looks out of place surrounded by gay toilettes, and besides she cannot afford to make several even of these, or they will require washing, which would be an additional item of expense: so she retires back upon the inconvenient grandeur of her train, and while somebody else is estimating the cost of her "grand display," she, poor soul, could enjoy her evening promenade in a short dress.

DESCRIPTION OF TOILETTES.

It has been already stated that short costumes are not only universally worn in the morning, but in more delicate and dainty materials, and more or less, according to inclination, in the evening and even in the ball room. A description of toilettes, therefore, is necessarily a description of short dresses, for it is upon these, and their accessories, that fashion itself. Trained dresses are, to a certain extent, uniform in style, for the train is their distinctive feature; but short costumes afford an almost infinite opportunity for the display of taste and genius, and it is seized to the utmost.

A new costume consists of a Polonaise of fine white muslin, trimmed upon the skirt and sleeves with narrow ruffles, bound with colored silk; petticoat of silk, trimmed with the narrow flounces of the same, pinked out upon the edge, full wide sash of the blue silk, and a pair of pale blue silk, trimmed with narrow alternating flounces of the blue, and pearl grey; grey Polonaise, trimmed with bands of blue silk, and rich grey bonnet silk fringe.

Costume consisting of long overskirt and jacket of pale grey batiste, trimmed with bands of silk, over a short dress of very light Nile green silk bordered with a rich plaiting. Overskirt and jacket tied with a sides, necktie of the silk fringed out upon the edge. Skirt and Polonaise of the French muslin, profusely trimmed with needle-work and valenciennes lace. Chip hat trimmed with scarf of pale blue *gaze de Arabe*, and black lace and white silk parasol lined with blue.

A very effective ball dress of black tulle was trimmed with puffings divided by half ruches of white and black lace. Another black and white toilet was of silk, trimmed with white fringe covered with black lace.

One of the prettiest black and white toilettes is of black grenadine, trimmed with several narrow flounces embroidered with white silk upon the edge in a narrow vine-leaf pattern; upper skirt and jacket are, embroidered to match, the latter made in very jaunty fashion with basque.

Dresses of white Chambery gauze repeat this design in embroidery of various colored silks, but these are less distinguished than the black and white.

Many very pretty costumes are spoiled by the want of harmony between them and their accessories. A simple costume, if it is harmonious, is more elegant than a very costly one, if it is composed of mixed and incongruous elements.

BLACK AND WHITE.

The only way to be always well dressed, with a limited number of dresses at a fashionable watering place, is to restrict one's self to black and white.

Two white morning dresses, one of lawn, the other of *piqué* trimmed with embroidery, one long evening dress of white French muslin, one black grenadine short dress of black grenadine, another of black silk and a long dress of black silk or grenadine, will carry any lady through the season, and give her the reputation of being always well dressed, and extremely pretty. They must be of good material, however, and well and fashionably made.

There is this advantage about white and black dresses, that all other colors can be worn with them, and that it is almost impossible for them to offend the most fastidious taste. Moreover, the very selection of black and white is indicative of refined taste, and a judgment that knows how to make the best of its resources.

FASHIONABLE SUITS.

There is nothing more marked and distinctive this season in the choice of color than the "good style" which the selection of the palest shades in blue, green, pink, buff, mauve and others are supposed to evince. Decided colors are to the new tints what Tyrannie in London is to Belgravia; what the Bowery in New York is to Broadway. The new blue is been called light blue last year, and so also of other colors; but take them alone they are very lovely, particularly becoming to blondes, and afford proper to the suggestion of color, in the way of gloves, ribbons, and bonnet trimmings which all white or all black toilettes demand.

AMERICAN LADY TOURISTS.

An English paper lately gave English women a hearty scolding for not dressing better for traveling. It is said that a party of English women would be known at any European hotel so badly dressed; that they seem to take pride and pleasure in collecting their oldest and most incongruous articles of attire and out of them constructing a rig that would defy any attempt at proper nomenclature.

This cannot be said of American women. Almost all of them travel more or less during the summer or fall season, and really all of them are well or at least appropriately dressed. No matter how small the resources, a neat traveling suit, hat, veil and waterproof will be obtained, and when they arrive at a hotel and are obliged to make an appearance before a large number of persons, a little brushing, a clean collar, and a fresh neck tie renders them bright and presentable as need be.

A certain brightness and perfectness of touch which rearranges disordered hair in a minute, and imparts grace to the whole appearance, seems to be inherent with American girls, and constitutes, in fact, a large amount of their capital. The arrival at a great summer resort, and the necessity of facing a crowd of critical loungers, is a very trying thing to the nerves of most women, but there are few who are not perfectly prepared to undergo such scrutiny. While men after a day's railroad traveling look wretched, dirty, limp and miserable, the majority of women will come out serene, neat, plumage unruffled, temper undisturbed.

PARISIAN STYLE OF FASHION.

The American women in fact, like Mark Tapley, seem wonderfully adapted to coming out jolly under trying circumstances, while at ordinary times she is weak, imitative and easily influenced into doing things totally opposed to her judgment and instincts. The simplicity with which slender, delicate *spiritelle* women add to their natural forms, false humps and protuberances, which deceive no one—which, if they were natural, would only be recognized as deformities—would be laughable if it had not a serious side to make it sad. With half the force and half the muscle, with less than half the flesh, they insist upon having all the full bosom, the broad hips, the bulk of calf of the English, German and French women, forgetting that they are quite out of harmony with their own physical constitutions and the laws of its development, and that they get nature to weight down their little bodies burdens which bring upon their poor little bodies burdens which deprive them of all physical power and capacity, which deform, instead of beautifying, and which render their leanness and poverty of physique more conspicuous, when these ridiculous devices are removed.

What is the use of women trying to disguise themselves in false busts and hips and calves, when that are hung up in every shop window—that are as patent to every one as the fact that they are selling or money, designed to benefit the farmer. My advices indicate that manufactures to the extent of fifty millions of dollars in the various classes will be represented. In the absence of the different entries, which I will more specifically allude to, it is sufficient to say that a brief history of some of the leading implements should be made, as your leading manufacturers as well as the community at large are interested in the progress of the mechanic arts.

The plow enters first in importance. The early settlement of this country was attended with many drawbacks, none, however, equal to that of disintegrating implements. In 1617 a few plows were added to what was in use yesterday or to-day, and we find the Government of the Colony complaining of the want of skilful husbandmen to use them. This had its effect, for we find in 1645 a resident says: "We have not above one hundred plows now going, all drawn by oxen." In 1651 there were but thirty-seven plows in use in Massachusetts, and it was not until twelve years later that the Legislature passed that farmers about Boston prepared their ground for cultivation by hand, using rude hoes of mattocks. The massive old wooden plow required a powerful team to move it, a muscular man to hold it down, and constant driving, and it was impossible to make in improving this most important of all field implements for more than one hundred years. The first plow used by the Indians in Illinois was of wood, made from the forks of a tree. During the last century the old clumsy plow, a wooden mould-board, a clumsy wrought-iron share, with side and standard made of wood, with a mould-board generally covered with sheet iron, was used. In the South-ern States the Indian-plow of the primitive was used. It consisted of a rough-hewn stick for a beam, with another framed in, to the end of which the share was fastened, and a mould was appended. A historical writer says the plows used by the Britons were of the same rude pattern as those used by the Romans before the Christian era. In 1796 Thomas Jefferson, the father of the Declaration of Independence, was elected President of the United States, applied himself to the devising of a proper form of a mould-board, and by close calculation treatise discussing it on scientific principles. It is wise to say that this great statesman did more to invite scientific skill and study to the theory and mechanical construction of the plow than any man who has lived.

The first iron-mould board plow in this country was invented by Charles Newbold, of Burlington, New Jersey. It consisted of a cast-iron share and land side cast together. This patent was for a long time known as the "Newbold plow," and any primitive effort as compared to other improvements made by the Hall's of Pittsburgh. Jethro Wood was another New Jersey inventor who made an effort to make practical adaptation of his improvements and inventions for the benefit of farmers. He died poor, but did millions of dollars worth of good to the farming community. The early introduction of plows was attended with many difficulties, not all mechanical imperfections. The prejudice was so strong that farmers contended that the iron "would poison the soil." Subsequently Mr. Wood's plow was donated to the use of the improved implements, the value of the invention being fully established. He introducing their reapers and mowers.

The saving in plows alone in the last twenty-five years is far more than fifteen millions of dollars a year in the work of teams alone, and other millions in the cost of plows, to say nothing of the saving of millions of bushels of increase in grain. Your own city has entered conspicuously and spiritedly into this field of inquiry and progress in plows, and besides furnishing three-fourths of the steel used in mowers and reapers, the implements of Hall's and Scott's, Babbitt metal, malleable iron, &c., she furnishes the majority of the plow steel used by Western and Southern manufacturers. This turns out at least in finished condition the one-seventh of all the plows in the United States. It is proper that these field contests, in which her interests are so prominently developed should be kept before the community, all defects noticed, and due credit given the enterprise of her manufacturing spirit. My next will contain more elaborate details, with a full list of the competitors and conditions of crops, etc. In writing this hurried, desultory review, I must beg pardon for the many faults of my style. My time for this has combines nothing outside of the usual monotony of travel. "Scorbeck," at Alliance, and "Monk" Cadiz, near Cadiz, Ohio, are the only "institutions" I have come in contact with that for "twenty years are always getting better." W.

SOME FUN.

A Bennington man celebrated the Fourth rather too freely, but managed to get home and attempt to his "chores" after a fashion. While he kept perpendicular he could carry his load; as soon as he laid down it wouldn't stay. To his wife's questions as to what alled him, he replied: "Milk, wife, milk; that's what's the matter; drinked too much warm, and it's soured on me." "Oh! yes," said the lady, "that story is all right, but that won't do exactly. "Then the cussed old cow's probly been celebratin' to-day, too," said the inebriate, as he turned his face again toward the basin.

When Prof. Pelton, reading "A Midsummer Night's Dream" to the captain of the ship of which he was a passenger, came to the passage, "Music, ho! sailing on a prodigy listening to a mermaid on a dolphin's back, the seaman was disgusted. "The dolphin's back," said he, "as sharp as a razor, and no mermaid could ride the beast unless she first saddled him!"

Frederick the Great was very fond of disputation; but, as he generally terminated the discussion by collaring his antagonist and kicking his shins, few of his guests were disposed to enter the arena with him. One day, however, a young officer, who was disposed for an argument, he asked one of his suite why he did not venture to give his opinion on some particular question. "It is impossible, your Majesty," was the reply, "to express an opinion before a sovereign who has such strong convictions and who wears such very thick boots."

A carpenter being asked for a riddle, propounded the following: "I picked it up; I couldn't find it; I put it down, and went along with it. No one could guess it. It was a splinter in his foot.

"It is a striking fact," says a physiological writer, "that most persons want to weigh more than they do, and measure their height less." The weight of a man were a pig, valuable in proportion to his heaviness."

Davin Baughman, of Wadsworth, Medina county, aged sixty years, says he cut two acres of clover this year that yielded three tons of hay, in two half days. He used the old fashioned scythe, and the grass leaned so that he had to cut it all one way.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

MONDAY, July 31, 11:28 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Barometer.	Change in last 24 hours.	Thermometer.	Change in last 24 hours.	Direction of wind.	Velocity.	Pressure.	Weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.....	29.91	-08	78	...	N.	4	08	R
Erie.....	29.91	-07	77	...	...	...	08	R
Chicago, Ill.....	29.96	-02	78	...	S. E.	6	10	C
Cincinnati, O.....	30.03	-07	82	...	...	...	06	C
Cleveland, O.....	30.10	-07	76	...	S. E.	2	06	R
Dayton, O.....	30.04	-07	80	...	S. E.	2	06	C
Detroit, Mich.....	29.97	-06	80	...	S. E.	6	10	C
Memphis, Tenn.....	29.84	-03	88	...	S. E.	2	02	C
Nashville, Tenn.....	30.03	-07	84	...	...	...	04	C
New Orleans, La.....	29.82	-03	88	...	N.	1	00	C
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	30.15	-08	78	...	N.	1	00	R
St. Louis, Mo.....	29.86	-01	86	...	...	...	04	C
St. Paul.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

THE PARK PROJECT.

A Site Recommended

The Water Commission—The Ordinance Read Twice and Laid Over—Spicy Debate Thereon—National Commercial Convention at Baltimore—Street Ordinances Passed—The Excursion to Baltimore, &c., &c.

City Councils met in semi-monthly session yesterday afternoon, in the City Building.

SELECT COUNCIL.

President A. H. Gross occupied the chair, and a quorum of the members were present. The minutes were read and approved, after which the following routine business was considered:

PETITIONS, ORDINANCES, &C.

Petitions for an "iron gate" in Fort Wayne; for the removal of the railroad tracks on Liberty street; for damages sustained by Mr. C. L. Mason, by grade of High street; for the extension of Penn avenue street from Neville to Craig street; for the grading, paving and curbing of Collins avenue, from Penn avenue to Herrod's street; for the opening of Roup street from Rebecca street to Wineblidle avenue, were read and each referred to appropriate committees.

Ordinances for the grading, paving and curbing of Forty-ninth street, from Butler to Allegheny river; Collins avenue from Penn avenue to Herrod's street, and for the opening of Roup street from Rebecca street to Wineblidle avenue, were read three times and passed under a suspension of the rules.

Report of viewers on the opening of Shady lane; laid over, a remonstrance being filed.

Resolution authorizing the payment of $893, amount of assessment against basin lot for opening of De Villiers street. Adopted.

Remonstrance and appeals against the adoption of report of viewers on Penn avenue opening. Accepted and the whole matter referred to the city attorney, with instructions to appear before the Court, for revision.

Mr. Burgwin now presented the ordinance authorizing the appointment of a Water Commission to erect a new works, which being accepted, a motion was made and carried that it be read in order to consider the ordinance. The action of joint session is had elsewhere.

THE PARK PROJECT—REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO LOOK UP A SITE.

While waiting for Common Council to prepare for the joint session, Mr. Burgwin, as chairman, presented the annexed report, which was accepted, partially read and ordered to be printed. As it is a matter of considerable import we give it in full:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee appointed the 23d day of January, 1871, to examine into the location and establishment of a Public Park, respectfully report that the proposed act of Assembly, to enable the city to purchase grounds for a public park, has been duly enacted into a law, but as it passed councils, except that an amendment was adopted, provided that no contract for the purchase of land should be finally consummated until submitted for approval to the people of the city.

Soon after the act was passed your committee caused notices to be published in the city papers to the effect that we were ready to receive and would duly consider any proposal and suggestion which might be made in reference to the selection of a location or proper location of a Public Park.

In response to this call your committee has been urged upon our attention, and as the result of our inquiries, and of our personal examination, we are of the opinion that the property of the Penn heirs, which is at this time available at a price that would be accepted by them, is the most suitable for the purpose, and would be the most desirable and economical site for the location of a Public Park. We refer to the property of the Penn heirs, lying on the high ground situated in the 2nd ward, at and between the farm of the Four Mile Run.

Not only as to the location the preference, but we consider that the city is eminently fortunate in having at its disposal so beautiful a tract of land for so large a purpose as a public park, and at the same time of such a formation as to render it comparatively of very moderate value for any other purpose. Any other property offered for sale, and this land will be astonished, on doing so, to find in the heart of the city a tract of land so large and yet so nearly in its primeval state—wild, picturesque, and covered with abundance of level and rolling grounds for gardens, drives and walks, and also abounding in cliffs, ravines, water courses and groves of original forest trees.

By a remarkable formation it is cut off by deep ravines from any approaches on the part of furnaces and factories, while at the same time it is easily accessible from all parts of the city. It is within moderate distance of the Court House, a short branch of the Oakland Railway will reach it on one side, and a still shorter branch of the Connellsville Railroad would reach it on the other by a ride of only a few minutes from the Union Passenger House. Boundary and Neville streets lead directly to it from the city, and Centreville and Forbes street, soon to be one of our most favorite drives, are here approaches it both from the East and West. Mr. Bergner, the present City Engineer, has made a cursory examination, made at our request, that would indicate that many grades can be carried over this land to any desirable point.

Another very important consideration connected with the purchase of this tract is that the water for the supply of the city can be obtained from this land, which make it so desirable for the purposes of a Public Park—its elevation, its solid rock bottom, its rough and unequal surface, render it of no very valuable value. Besides this there are no improvements on it of any consequence, so that the city would have to pay for nothing that was not needed. As one individual owns nearly the whole of the land, we have had no difficulty in effecting a purchase, or in case of his refusal to sell, the necessary proceedings for condemning and appraising the land would be greatly simplified. Your Committee do not dwell upon the necessity for a Public Park, especially for the people of the East End, as they are fully impressed with that matter.

Mr. Burgwin stated that the ordinance had been carefully prepared by a sub-committee, and he was instructed by the committee (after having presented the report) to move its second reading. He, therefore, so moved.

Mr. Scully—The matter is too important to be shoved through hastily. I move that the ordinance be laid over until the next meeting, and printed for information.

Mr. Jeremy—I am opposed to rushing these matters through without giving the members time for thinking. Councils appointed a City Hall Commission some years ago that had not given satisfaction to the people. To this day we have no City Hall.

The motion to read the ordinance a second time by its title was then put and carried, and the title was read.

Mr. Burgwin—I now move that the ordinance be read a third time, section by section.

Mr. Herbert (French)—I move councils go over until next meeting, and let it be printed in all the city papers. I do not know what its provisions are, and I am unfamiliar with the matter.

Mr. McCarthy—There is no reason why it should not be considered now. That is the best way to find out what it contains.

Mr. Burgwin—I have no disposition to act hastily. Let the matter be fully discussed, but let it be considered now. If there be objections to its passage, let them be stated.

Mr. Jeremy—It is but a matter of simple justice to the people that the ordinance be printed before we act. I move it be printed.

Mr. Morgan—The ordinance is very important, involving the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of thousands of dollars. I do not understand anything in it, and am in favor of the motion to postpone and print.

Mr. Little—After we have discussed the ordinance both in joint session and in council, the public generally, if members do not then understand its provisions. Let us hear what objections can be made to it to-day, and if we cannot agree upon it, then let us postpone.

Mr. Thompson—I am not opposed to reading it, section by section, provided the rest of the ordinance is dispensed with; but the usual course is to press each section, by a vote, as soon as read. Unless in this way the ordinance may be made a law before the people know anything about it.

Mr. Scully—I move the by-law on its third reading, will give me a better understanding of the ordinance than a mere reading. Upon the question the subject has been sprung upon us, and I, for one, will never vote for it until I know what is in it, and until I have had time to study it. I hope it will be printed.

Mr. McCarthy—I do not claim to have such a perfect grasp of things as to enable me to understand the ordinance as thoroughly, from one quiet reading, as I would after having it discussed by the leading minds that are opposed to it.

Mr. Riddell—I am surprised to hear the motives of members of councils questioned. Councils are not recklessly impugned. The ordinance was drawn pursuant to a resolution of both bodies, and is now submitted for action in joint session of the two. The gentleman who has presented the ordinance is not one to ask us to act hastily. He is one of the solemnity of his official oath. The City Attorney, also a sworn officer, has passed upon it in his sanction, and yet we are asked to act hastily. This is a matter of too much importance to be hurried through. Such charges, it seems to me, are most likely to emanate from persons versed in the jobbing business. (Applause.)

Mr. Jeremy—The gentleman from the Seventeenth ward is more familiar with jobbing than any other member on the floor, which the citizens of Pittsburgh proved to him on one occasion much against his political aspirations. (Laughter.)

Dr. Gross (in the chair)—I warned the gentlemen against the use of personalities, and stated the question. The motion to pass the ordinance to a third reading was then put and carried, the ordinance was read by its title, etc., and the question